



This is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/134,451, filed August 14, 1998, and issuing as U.S. Patent No. 6,192,347, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/134,453, filed August 14, 1998, each of which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application No. 08/181,632, filed January 12, 1994, issued as US Patent No. 5,802,501, which
5 is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/967,644 filed on October 28, 1992, now abandoned.

I. TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention concerns a digital, electrical computer and a data processing system, and methods involving the same, applied to the financial fields of securities, real estate, and taxation. More particularly, this invention relates to a computer system for supporting a
10 financial innovation involving the securitization of property by its decomposition into at least two components. One component can be an estate for years component and a second component can be a remainder interest. The computer system computes the respective values and investment characteristics of the components, and produces documentation thereof, to facilitate financial transactions involving the separate components.

II. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A. Description of the Prior Art

During the last recession, a far greater number of businesses failed than would normally have been expected. Bankruptcies, financial defaults, and foreclosures on property also increased, and bad real estate loans caused an atypically large number of lenders to
20 collapse. If there were obvious ways to increase investment return under conditions of economic stress, most likely those ways would have been uncovered long ago.

Consider real estate, for example. Commercial real estate market activity was at or near a standstill for several years around the start of this decade, beginning in the last recession and continuing for more than a year past the end of the recession. Although excess
25 development of commercial space received great attention in the financial press, there was also

a drastic reduction in capital available for real estate equity investment and finance.

Real estate equity capital declined as pension funds reduced or ended commitments of new equity capital to real estate capital markets. Capital for real estate finance declined correspondingly as savings and loan institutions withdrew from commercial real estate lending. Of even greater significance, real estate lending practices of insurance companies and commercial banks came under greater regulatory scrutiny in response to increased loan defaults in the early 1990s, which led to a tightening of standards for real estate loans and a reduction in flexibility on loan terms.

Property values fell, and investors were uncertain of how far values had fallen because so few sales of commercial property were occurring.

The problem was not a lack of potential investors. Although the pension funds had withdrawn from the markets, the core group of real estate developers and professionals involved in the markets before the pension funds entered were still committed to the real estate business and were still willing to commit capital to acquire and control real estate for business investment purposes.

Nor was the problem a lack of potential financing. Despite some withdrawal by savings and loan institutions, insurance companies were still available to provide financing for sound commercial real estate developments. However, there were at least two key constraints on loan commitments by insurance companies that had the practical effect of restricting the amount of available financing.

One key constraint was the emergence of a more strict regulatory environment that restricted the maturities of most loans that insurance companies were willing to make to no more than ten (10) years. This conflicted with the dictates of tax considerations for taxable investors, which suggested that the terms of loans should be at least fifteen (15) years, and preferably twenty (20) years or more.

A second key constraint was that, due to high nationwide vacancy rates in commercial properties, insurance companies were making real estate loans primarily on property that was almost fully leased to tenants that were unlikely to default on their leases. Thus, credit ratings of the tenants were a prime consideration in deciding whether loans should be made.

In fact, insurance companies usually viewed real estate loans as financings of existing tenant leases. Accordingly, lenders usually insisted that property owners assign the rent payments to the lenders to provide additional assurance that loan payments would be made, and lenders also insisted that the rent assignments totally amortize the loans. (The primary reason that most offered mortgages were for no more than ten years was that, in the high-vacancy rental environment existing at that time, most leases ran for no more than ten years.) Furthermore, the lenders could frequently have viewed their legal claims on the tenants' rental payments as perhaps more important than their claims on the property, because in a market with excess space, a claim on vacant space was not particularly valuable.

In other words, during this period of excess rental capacity, financing necessary to sustain the level of liquidity historically experienced by the real estate markets was not available from financial institutions on acceptable terms and conditions.

The result was market "gridlock" and a dearth of real estate transactions until the current economic expansion led to a nationwide increase in demand for rental space and a corresponding decrease in vacancy rates.

Similar troubles have been features of the real estate market at low points in the real estate cycle at various times in the history of the market. Despite great economic pressure to improve the situation, a more efficient technology for real estate finance in an economic environment of excess rental capacity and weak economic activity has not surfaced.

III. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In response to the above, a new financial product has been developed based on the concept that property value consists of separately valuable property rights that can be worth more when sold separately. In a manner of speaking, the whole can be less than the sum of its parts.

5 With the development of a new financial product, a need has arisen for new machines and processes to use in bringing the product to market and sustaining it. These machines and processes are the subject of the present invention.

A. Real and Personal Property

10 As an example, in the case of property that is customarily leased by corporations, leased and unleased property have different investment characteristics. Ownership of leased property is a fixed-income asset with investment characteristics that depend upon lease covenants, the market for corporate debt, and the lessees' credit ratings. By contrast, ownership of unleased property is a speculative asset having investment characteristics that depend on the spot rental market for that type of property. Thus it is possible to split ownership of this type of property into at least two components, at least one of which is a fixed-income asset.

15 Consider real estate, for example, which can be divided into an estate for years and a remainder interest. Lenders can purchase the estate for years outright instead of writing a commercial mortgage on the whole property. Alternatively, a special purpose entity can be established to purchase the estate for years, and the lenders can purchase ownership or equity interests in the entity. Similarly, the other component - the remainder interest - can be purchased by real estate investors (or, again, the remainder interest can be purchased by a special purpose entity in which the real estate investors purchase equity or ownership interests) in lieu of the standard investment approach, in which the investor would purchase all rights to the property using some funds from a commercial loan. Examples of such special purpose

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entities include, but are not limited to, trusts, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies. The term of the estate for years can be determined by the parameters that describe the property, in particular by the remaining lengths of the terms of the existing leases.

For purposes of this summary of the invention, in those cases in which a special purpose entity is created to hold a component, for example, such as the estate for years or remainder interest, an equity interest in the component is intended to refer to an equity interest in the special purpose entity.

If the property is fully leased (or is almost fully leased), and the leases will not expire until after the estate for years has expired, then the estate for years has the investment characteristics of a fixed-income asset rather than of property. Under these circumstances, at least for real estate, insurance companies are allowed by regulators to treat the estate for years as a fixed-income investment, and to compute its value accordingly. In other words, the insurance companies value the estate for years based on cash flow characteristics of the leases and credit ratings of the tenants, and not based on the value of real estate or the risk in the real estate markets.

Due to an interplay of values for the property components and the needs of respective purchasers, including tax needs, it is frequently possible to sell the components of the property separately for more than the price that the property as a whole would command.

From the perspective of an investor who acquires the remainder interest, a purchaser of the estate for years has accepted an assignment of the lease payments for the term of the estate for years in return for financing the acquisition of the property by the remainder interest purchaser. From this perspective, the amount of financing provided is equal to the purchase price of the estate for years, the lease payments during the estate for years term completely amortize the financing, and the length of the financing term equals the term of the estate for years.

Unlike traditional mortgage finance, shorter financing terms (less than fifteen years) are not a problem under this structure for the remainder interest investor, because: (1) during the estate for years term, the investor does not incur any tax liabilities; and (2) taking possession of the property upon expiration of the estate for years is not a taxable event for the investor. In other words, the investor does not have any tax liability until there is an obligation to pay taxes on rent payments received after taking possession of the property at the expiration of the estate for years, and those rental payments provide the cash to meet the taxes due on those payments. Therefore, the estate for years term is irrelevant to the remainder interest investor, except insofar as the term determines the amount of financing the estate for years purchaser provides (the longer the estate for years term, the greater the amount of financing). In addition, upon expiration of the estate for years, the remainder interest investor owns the property outright (i.e., without any debt).

From the perspective of a financier, this financing product has no claim on the property investor (i.e., the remainder interest investor), but the strongest possible direct claim on the tenants, because the financier is the owner of record during the estate for years term. In other words, this financing product is more efficient than a commercial mortgage at matching the legal recourse claims in event of default with the asset that is actually being financed: tenant promises to pay future rent. The estate for years term can be as long as the existing leases are committed to run -- typically ten years or less, although sometimes longer in the case of property that is fully leased for long terms. However, investor preferences may dictate an estate for years term that is significantly shorter than the longest lease term, and technical considerations may suggest an estate for years term that is slightly longer than the longest lease term.

In addition, ownership can be structured so that the transaction creates the estate for years and the remainder interest, in order to create the most favorable tax

consequences for the financier and the property investor.

It is frequently the case that special purpose entities with one or more limited liability equity interests created to hold one or more components can enhance the value of equity interest(s) in the components. An opportunity for value enhancement can arise because direct ownership of an equity interest in tangible property can expose the owner to potentially unlimited legal liability as a result of events involving the property, whereas component ownership via an equity interest in the entity is a limited liability equity interest in the component. In other words, a special purpose entity with one or more limited liability equity interests can transform one or more components of a property into limited liability components, i.e., components with one or more limited liability equity interests. Thus market-based component valuation, in the case in which a component is held by an entity, involves both valuation of the investment characteristics of a component and the effect of the entity on the investment characteristics of the component.

Any additional tax liability created by existence of a special purpose entity that contains one or more components of a property detracts from the investment returns that flow from the property to investors in the components, resulting in a reduction in the market values of the relevant components. The loss of value is most significant in the case of United States federal tax liabilities, since United States federal tax rates are usually higher than corresponding state and local taxes. Thus an appropriate entity for purposes of holding estate for years and remainder interests is an entity that does not incur additional tax liabilities, at least at the United States federal tax level. A pass-through entity for United States federal tax purposes is an example of such an entity. An example of such a pass-through entity is a grantor trust.

Since an entity that holds one or more component interests in a property is not expected to retain significant amounts of income, another appropriate type of entity is an entity that is allowed a United States federal tax deduction for distributions to holders of equity

interests in the entity.

In cases in which an entity holds one or more components of a property, the entity can be used to modify investment characteristics of the components without modifying underlying leases on the property. For example, put or call options on some equity interests in the entity can be inserted into the organizational document of the entity. In the case of fixed-income components, these can be used to add features that are sometimes found in United States government bonds and corporate bonds without approaching lessees to renegotiate the leases.

It is not necessary for a component to be purchased in its entirety by one investor. A component can be divided into shares so that investors can purchase fractional interests in the component. In those cases in which there is a special purpose entity for the component, fractional interests in the component can be created by dividing the equity interest in the entity into shares with equal equity participation rights. This accords prospective investors the investment option of purchasing fractional interests in the component simply by purchasing fewer than the entire number of shares in the equity interest.

More generally, multiple classes of shares with various equity participation rights in the entity can be created, according investors the investment option of purchasing more general types of equity interests in the component.

More particularly, an investor can purchase an equity interest in a component that is less than the entire equity interest in the component. In the case wherein the entire equity interest in the component is divided into fractional interests, each fractional interest is valued by multiplying the valuation of the component by the fraction represented by the fractional interest. In the case wherein the entire equity interest in the component is divided into more general types of equity interests, the equity interests may be valued by more general market-based techniques, such as by regarding an individual equity interest as a separate

temporal component if the investment characteristics of the equity interest are those of a temporal component and valuing each such interest by the methodology introduced herein for valuing components. If one of these equity interests is then further subdivided into fractional subinterests, then each fractional subinterest is valued by multiplying the valuation of the entire equity interest by the fraction represented by the fractional subinterest.

An example of more general equity interests in remainder components occurs in cases in which insurance is available to protect remainder component investors against the risk of a decline in property value below some specified value at some specified future time or time interval close to the expiration date of the estate for years term. Such insurance, known as residual value insurance, implies that the minimum possible return over the estate for years term for remainder component investors is greater than -100% so long as the insurer remains solvent, and that the value of the minimum possible investment return for the remainder component over the estate for years term is equal to the return value that will transform the remainder component purchase price into the insured minimum future property value. The existence of residual value insurance implies that the remainder component can in turn be decomposed into at least two types of equity interests, including a preferred equity interest that receives most or all of the protection of the residual value insurance and a residual equity interest that receives little or none of the protection of the residual value insurance.

The preferred equity interest may be viewed for investment purposes as a zero-coupon fixed-income asset, possibly with a bonus feature of an equity participation on the upside, with a bond term approximately equal to the estate for years term and a credit rating equal to the credit rating of the insurer. Accordingly, the preferred equity interest will be of interest primarily to fixed-income investors and the residual equity interest will be of interest primarily to equity investors. Such preferred/residual decompositions of remainder interests carve additional fixed-income assets out of property that are essentially independent of the

fixed-income assets represented by the estate for years components.

In cases in which there is an entity for a component, the purchase by investors of less-than-entire interests in the component may be facilitated by the division of the equity interest in the entity into one more classes of shares. If there is a single class of shares in the entity, then a purchase of shares in the entity is equivalent to the purchase of a fractional economic interest in the component.

Although it is expected that entities associated with components will be special purpose entities established to facilitate specific transactions, more general entities not designed for specific transactions may be appropriate in some circumstances. For example, this could occur in order to avoid duplicative costs associated with creating multiple separate entities in situations wherein multiple equity interests with the appropriate investment characteristics can be created with fewer entities.

As in the case of special purpose entities with limited liability components, a more general entity for a component can affect both the extent of liability exposure on the part of investors in that component and also the degree of control investors in that component and possibly also investors in other components of the property as well have over the property in event of lessee default during the estate for years term. Thus market-based component valuation in the case wherein any component is held by an entity involves valuation of the investment characteristics of the component, including any effect of any entity on the investment characteristics of the component. So for example, a component that is a lease or leases packaged in an entity (e.g., a limited liability component) can have a different valuation than a naked lease or leases--more particularly, this is likely to be the case if more than one of the components is a limited liability component.

There can also be cases in which there is an entity for an equity interest in a component, which can be either in lieu of or in addition to an entity for the entire component.

For example, in the case of publicly traded equity interests in a component, nominal ownership of the equity interest could be held by an investor's brokerage firm, or the equity interest could be in the form of depository receipts for shares in a component such as American Depository Receipts for shares whose registered ownership resides offshore, with no material impact from an investor's perspective on the investment characteristics of the equity interest. More generally, in cases in which an entity for an equity interest has no material effect on investment return, risk, or liquidity characteristics of the equity interest, and no material effect on the degree of investor control potentially available to an investor, the existence of the entity will have no effect on valuation of the equity interest.

In this way, there can be a concatenated sequence of entities for an equity interest. Such a functional sequence can be regarded for investment analysis and descriptive purposes as a single entity.

The effect of such a concatenated sequence on valuation of a component can be analyzed by successively valuing the impact of each entity in the sequence, starting with the entity that is legally closest to the property and working successively towards the entity that is legally closest to the investor.

In the case of real estate, the purchase price of the estate for years component alone, or a material interest therein, will almost never be large enough to cover the sale price of the property and the cost of component separation. This implies that a market-based valuation and sale of the remainder component, or a material interest therein, is an essential factor in the implementation of component separation. In the case of tangible personal property, the purchase price of the estate for years component also will almost never not be large enough to cover the sale price of the property and the cost of component separation, except in those cases wherein the property can reasonably be expected to reach the end of its useful economic life during the estate for years term.

B. Tax-exempt Finance

Separating property into at least two components along a time dimension (e.g., into an estate for years and a remainder interest) can also be used to enhance the investment value of tax-exempt securities such as tax-exempt general obligation bonds, tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds, and tax-exempt leases. This separation can be applied either to individual securities or to pools of tax-exempt securities. Value enhancement can be achieved in two ways: (1) cash flow streams from the components can appeal to investors who would not be interested in the entire cash flow stream of the original asset, and (2) the combined tax shelter benefits that accompany the components can be greater than the tax shelter benefits associated with the original asset. Both effects are significant, though in some situations, the tax effect will be the more dramatic of the two.

Unlike the example of taxable leased property discussed above, for the tax-exempt property example, both components can be viewed as fixed-income securities. One would expect that these fixed-income securities would be valued by investors in the marketplace by comparison with other fixed-income securities.

For tax-exempt securities, to effect a successful change in cash flow benefits from splitting the property or asset into components, one can proceed indirectly in separating the asset into components. Rather than directly separating ownership of the tax-exempt security itself, it is better to create an entity to hold the tax-exempt security, and then to separate one or more of the equity interests in the entity along the time dimension into estate for years and remainder components.

From a legal perspective, creating tax-exempt components can be accomplished within the framework of a general or special purpose entity, examples of which include general and limited partnerships and mutual funds. However, to create limited-liability components, smooth the cash flow streams, and avoid an imposition of unusual bookkeeping requirements

on fixed-income investors, an entity with one or more limited liability equity interests is the preferred format, with some limited liability equity interests as the assets that are subject to component separation. To enhance marketability of the components, and to facilitate investor valuation of the components by comparison with alternative fixed-income investments available in the marketplace, the entity may alter the frequency of cash flows to holders of equity interests from schedules of the original assets (e.g., the original assets could generate monthly cash flows, and the components could generate semiannual cash flows).

In general, component separation will produce two effects: (1) the estate for years components will generate more tax deductions than are necessary to shelter the cash flows of this component from taxes; and (2) the remainder interest component will generate fewer tax deductions than are necessary to shelter the cash flows of this component from taxes (the tax obligations associated with the remainder component will still be lower than those associated with a conventional taxable fixed-income security). It is also possible that, in some situations, purchasers of taxable securities may view remainder interests as taxable securities and value those interests more highly than investors in tax-exempt securities.

The same component separation technology can be applied to separate the following fixed-income assets along the time dimension into components: a taxable fixed-income security, a portfolio of taxable fixed-income securities, a portfolio of taxable and tax-exempt fixed-income securities. More generally, the same component separation technology can be applied to any asset or portfolio of assets that is either ratable as if it were a fixed-income security (possibly of investment grade), where the term "ratable" refers in general to fixed-income ratings assigned by widely recognized investment rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, or classifiable for regulatory purposes as a fixed-income security (possibly of investment grade) by a major regulatory agency for financial institutions or institutional investors, e.g., National Association of Insurance Commissioners

(NAIC) investment classifications assigned by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office or the offices of individual state insurance commissioners. However, in general the maximum incremental tax benefits that can be generated are smaller than in the case of tax-exempt fixed-income securities.

5 The combined investment value of the tax deductions generated by the various components may be greater than, equal to, or lower than the tax deductions associated with the original tax-exempt or taxable asset (s). Since creating an entity to hold the original securities requires a diversion of a portion of the asset cash flow stream to pay administrative expenses associated with maintenance of the entity, component separation of securities is likely to be of interest only when the combined value of tax deductions generated by the components exceeds tax deductions associated with the original asset (s).

10 In general, determining a schedule of economic benefits associated with various equity interests in the entity, valuing the tax deductions associated with the components, and pricing of the components as fixed-income securities, are computation-intensive procedures.

15 **C. Automated Support**

20 To efficiently offer the above-described financial products, it would be best to use automated means to do computing and data processing, i.e., machine, manufacture, and process applied to supporting the proper structuring and pricing of the components. Efficiency also dictates a need to use automated means to incorporate the computational output in generating financial documents associated with a separated purchase transaction.

 Therefore, the invention has an object providing a machine, manufacture, and process for providing applied to financial analytical data automation, including pricing data, for the decomposition of property.

25 A further object of the invention is to provide the same applied to supporting a new financing product that is based on providing financing of preferably fifteen years or less,

while also allowing taxable investors to avoid tax problems encountered with typical mortgage financing.

Another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to calculating financial particulars of the property based on the concept that the source of property value is property rights that can be split and separately valued.

Another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to using the financial particulars in efficiently tailoring financial documents to support transactions involving property components.

Another object of the present invention is to provide the same applied to real estate as the property.

Still another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to supporting the decomposition of real estate into an estate for years and a remainder interest, particularly for computing the price, including tax, of these components.

Still another object of the invention is to provide the same to computing the after-tax yield for the estate for years and the equivalent pretax yield that would be required to obtain the same after-tax return from a bond.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide the same applied to equity interests in entities that hold tax-exempt securities or pools of tax-exempt securities as the property.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to supporting the decomposition of equity interests in entities that hold tax-exempt securities or pools of tax-exempt securities into estate for years and remainder interests, particularly for computing the price, including tax, of these components.

Still another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to analyzing the returns offered based on certain assumptions to inform potential investors of the range of

outcomes as they relate to certain inputs.

Still another object of the invention is to provide the same applied to generating data so that comparisons can be made to alternative investment opportunities.

These and other objects are addressed by a digital computer having a logic means for controlling electrical signal processing and modification. The logic means can be completely hard wired or it can be programmable so that one or more computer programs can run on the digital computer. Preferably an embodiment includes a computer program running on a programmable digital computer system to provide financial analytical data concerning decomposed property. The computer system is connected to receive information representing a description of the characteristics of the property from a data input means, such as a keyboard. The computer system also outputs computed data and documentation to an output means and saves the output financial analysis to a memory system. The computer system also has a second means for automatically controlling the digital computer to produce financial documents from the financial analysis and model documents stored in the memory system.

The computer system uses as input data information obtained from a variety of sources, including The Wall Street Journal tabulation of daily Treasury bond interest rates, insurance company weekly publications that list private placement debt risk premia, the property offering documents, and the property lease documents. For applications to tax-exempt finance, the computer system also uses tax-exempt bond finance interest rates tabulated and published daily by such sources as Telerate Systems.

With this information, it is possible to compute the following: (1) the optimal choice of the estate for years term to maximize profitability of the components; (2) whether risk characteristics of either component are appropriate for inclusion in a prospective investor's portfolio; and if so, (3) whether an expected return justifies the system-determined purchase price.

IV. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIMENS

The aforementioned and other objects and features of this invention and the manner of attaining them will become apparent, and the invention itself will be best understood, by references to the following description of the invention in conjunction with accompanying figures and specimens.

A. Figures

FIG. 1 is a graphic representation of a separated purchase transaction in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram representing the electrical computer system and its input and output in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing the logic of a logic means for controlling the electrical computer system in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 4a-4e is a flow chart showing the data input, computational and other logic, and data output of the logic means for controlling the computer system in accordance with the present invention.

FIGs. 5a-5d is a flow chart showing the data input, computational and other logic, and data output of the logic means for controlling the computer system in accordance with the present invention as applied to tax-exempt property.

FIG. 6 is a graphic representation of interrelated computer systems, in accordance with the present invention.

B. Specimens

Specimen 1 (Screens 1-4) is a series of computer screens constructed by the computer system, in accordance with the present invention.

Specimen 2 (Screens 1-4) is a series of four computer screens constructed by the computer system, for another embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

Specimen 3 is an example of a financial document for an estate for years real estate component constructed based on data in the data table and by means of the computer system, in accordance with the present invention.

Specimen 4 is an example of a financial document for a remainder real estate component constructed based on data in the data table and by means of the computer system, in accordance with the present invention.

Specimen 5 is an example of a financial document for securitization of a remainder real estate component constructed based on data in the data table and by means of the computer system, in accordance with the present invention.

Specimen 6 is an example of a financial document for securitization of a remainder real estate component constructed based on data in the data table and by means of the computer system, in accordance with the present invention.

V. **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION**

A. **Financial Innovation**

FIG. 1 illustrates the nature of the financial innovation that gave rise to the need for the computer system and methods of the present invention. Rights to a Subject Property 2 (any property whatsoever, but in a preferred embodiment, real estate) are leased to a Lessee 4, preferably an investment-grade lessee, for a definite term, in exchange for rent. All rights to the Subject Property 2 and cash flow from rent money from the Subject Property 2 are conveyed to an investor in an estate for years or to an entity with one or more limited liability equity interests, for example a trust, that holds title to the estate for years and that -- absent any competing claims -- flows the rent money through to the investor. Financial Intermediary 6 separates the Subject Property 2 and cash flow of rent money into at least two components, using a computer system and methods of the present invention. The components are securitized into rights to an Estate For Years 8 and a Remainder Interest 10. For example, property law provides mechanisms for the temporal decomposition of property. In the case of real estate, one mechanism is to create multiple deeds. For example, there can be a deed to a term interest in a property, and a separate deed to a remainder interest in the property. In nearly all states, both deeds represent real interests in the property. Similarly, in the case of tangible personal property there can be multiple titles, for example, a title to a term interest in a property and a separate title to a remainder interest in the property. The use of a financial intermediary facilitates the separation process but is not necessary in all cases.

The term of separation usually coincides with the remaining term on the existing tenant lease, and is almost never longer than the shortest remaining tenant lease term. The estate for years component can, therefore, be viewed as a fixed-income asset, but tax considerations may dictate whether the remainder component is viewed as a pure equity asset or as a mixture of pure equity and fixed-income.

When component separation takes place, Subject Property 2 is sold to the Financial Intermediary 6, and two trusts may be established to acquire actual titles to the respective components. For example, the estate for years can be a term of years interest. In the case of real estate as the property, one trust is issued a deed to the term of years interest by the property seller and the other trust is issued a deed to the remainder interest by the property seller. In the case of tangible personal property as the property, one trust is issued a bill of sale for the term of years interest by the property seller and the other trust is issued a bill of sale for the remainder interest by the property seller.

Any existing property debt is retired at, or prior to, the time of acquisition. An obligation of any trustee of the trust for the Estate for Years 8 is to preserve title to the estate for years and to prevent any property encumbrances from being established during the separation term.

If there is an estate for years trust, it has a term beneficial interest, and if there is a remainder interest trust it has a remainder beneficial interest. The term beneficiary has all rights and obligations of estate for years ownership during the trust term except a right to encumber the property or petition a court to terminate or dissolve the estate for years/remainder interest structure. A remainder beneficiary enjoys no rights or benefits until the term interest expires, and then enjoys all rights and benefits of the fee simple title.

In this case, the term beneficial interest becomes the (fixed-income) estate for years component, and the remainder beneficial interest becomes the remainder component.

The components are both viewed as personal property for legal purposes. Ownership of either component can be transferred without affecting the legal status or investment characteristics of the Subject Property 2 or the other component. Similarly, while legal judgments against the owner of either component can create a lien against that component, such judgments cannot create a lien against the Subject Property 2 or the other

component.

For tax purposes (usually for United States tax purposes), the holder of the estate for years component (or an equity interest therein) is usually entitled to amortize the acquisition cost (e.g., purchase price) of the estate for years component (or the acquisition cost of the equity interest therein) over the portion of the estate for years term remaining after acquisition of the estate for years component (or the equity interest therein).

Alternatively, the estate for years holder may be entitled to both depreciation and amortization deductions. In this case however, the value of the deductions is interleaved, not additive. That is, although the combined deduction would be greater than the amortization deduction alone, the combined deduction would be smaller than the sum of the amortization and depreciation deductions.

As an additional alternative, in some cases in which there is a single entity for both the estate for years and remainder components, the estate for years holder may be entitled to cost recovery in the form of depreciation of the temporally decomposed property in lieu of amortization of the estate for years purchase price. These situations usually involve tangible personal property and leases with terms that are longer than the statutory cost recovery period for that type of property, in which cost recovery via depreciation is faster for the estate for years investor than cost recovery via amortization of the estate for years price over the lease term.

Whichever cost recovery deduction schedule is claimed by the estate for years holder, the tax treatment of the estate for years will be different from the treatment claimed by the holder of conventional taxable debt, because for tax purposes, the estate for years is an income-producing asset rather than a debt instrument.

If the estate for years component holder is a corporate investor, then the tax write-offs accruing from component separation are available to offset taxes on either passive or

operating income.

Separation is facilitated if the lease(s) is triple-net, i.e., during the trust term, the lease(s) obligates the tenant to the estate for years component holder for property management and maintenance, payment of taxes, and property insurance. Thus, absent a default by a tenant, the rights and obligations of the estate for years component holder involve the right to receive scheduled net rental payments, while the benefits of property occupancy belong to the tenant. The only claim of the estate for years component holder on any property asset is a contingent one, in event of a tenant default.

In a tenant default, the estate for years component holder has recourse against the tenant as prescribed by property law and the lease covenants. This recourse against both tenant financial assets and the remaining portion of term property occupancy rights is the subject of traditional principles of property law. The availability of tax write-offs accruing from component separation continues unaffected by a tenant default event.

The default risk associated with the estate for years is identical to the default risk associated with tenant general obligation debt. The expected value of the combined estate for years default claims compares favorably with the claims available to the holders of tenant unsubordinated debentures.

Leased and unleased property have different investment characteristics. The nature of this difference can be illustrated by considering the extreme cases of two unleveraged general purpose single-tenant properties of similar size, location, and architecture, one perpetually leased on a triple-net basis to an investment-grade tenant, the other momentarily unleased.

In the case of the perpetually leased property, all future rental cash flows are determined. Absent tenant default, there will be no future rental negotiations. Thus, there are no present values that fluctuate with changes in the spot market for comparable space,

implying that the value of this property does not depend on the real estate market. Property value in this case depends solely on the contracted values of future net cash flows, tenant credit risk, and long-term interest rates. In other words, this asset has the investment characteristics of tenant debt.

5 By contrast, all future rentals from the unleased property are as yet undetermined, and the present value of these rentals fluctuates with expectations about the future evolution of the spot rental market. In short, this asset is a pure real estate equity investment, with no fixed-income component.

10 Typical institutional-grade property is not well represented by either extreme. Such property is usually fully leased or almost-fully leased for a reasonable period of time, with arrangements for tenant occupancy beyond that period open to future negotiation. As in the case of perpetually leased property, existing leases have the investment characteristics of fixed-income assets, whereas the speculative risk dimensions investors associate with equity real estate are due entirely to the remaining rights in the property asset: the right to future rental opportunities after existing leases expire.

15 By securitizing net-leased property to separate ownership of current leases from ownership of future leases, the net-leased property is decomposed into estate for years and pure equity remainder components. The estate for years components are appropriate for investors interested in traditional fixed-income investments, while the pure equity remainders are appropriate for real estate investors, speculators, and tax-exempt institutions interested in acquiring portfolio diversification benefits of real estate at a fraction of the cost for all components of the real estate.

20 The separation of property into components can create major tax benefits if property is properly securitized and the components are sold to independent investors in a simultaneous three-way transaction.

25

As part of the undivided property, most of the lease cash flows are taxable income, while as a stand-alone asset, most of the lease cash flows are tax-exempt. This suggests a change in the appropriate buyers for lease income streams. As part of whole property, lease income produces the greatest after-tax benefit for tax-exempt institutions; whereas, packaged as stand-alone assets with incremental tax deductions, taxable institutions are natural investors.

The present value of the incremental tax deductions generated during the estate for years term by separation of ownership into components is an enhancement to property value. This implies that the combined market values of securitized components should be greater than the value of unsecuritized property. The tax deductions themselves can also be viewed as a fixed-income asset, which can be valued by fixed-income techniques. Alternatively, the combined value of incremental tax deductions and the lease income stream can be valued by fixed-income techniques as a single fixed-income package.

From a tax perspective, the estate for years is an income-producing asset; from the return/risk perspective, it is an asset-backed bond. Unlike commercial mortgages, the default claims generated by the estate for years have recourse against financial assets held by the entities who have obligated themselves to make the cash flow payments.

The example herein involves a single-tenant property; the case of multitenant property component separation is slightly more complicated if the lease terms of tenants vary. Because the estate for years must have the characteristics of a fixed income asset, it may be that a credit enhancing instrument such as an insurance policy against tenant default will have to be created to wrap around the lease agreements to achieve the characteristics of a marketable fixed income asset. The use of such an enhancement may broaden the application of the separation process in both single-tenant and multitenant property by creating investment-grade estate for years fixed-income components in properties without investment-grade tenants.

Alternatively, there may be cases of properties with below-investment-grade tenants in which it is not cost-effective to reduce the default risk of the estate for years components with credit enhancement insurance. In these cases, equity interests in the estate for years components will be ratable as fixed-income securities, for example, that are below investment-grade, where the term "ratable" refers throughout this investment description to fixed-income ratings assigned by widely recognized investment rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, or classifiable for regulatory purposes as fixed-income securities, for example, that are below investment-grade, by a major regulatory agency for financial institutions or institutional investors, e.g., National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) investment classifications assigned by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office or the offices of individual state insurance commissioners.

In the case of single-tenant property, the estate for years default risk is determined by the tenant credit rating. Thus, the estate for years default risk is identical to the default risk of tenant debentures. In the event of tenant default, the estate for years owner has the same claim on tenant financial assets as holders of tenant debentures, so long as the tenant does not declare bankruptcy.

In tenant bankruptcy, the estate for years holder has a combination of claims with combined values that can be shown to exceed the expected recovery rate on defaulted corporate debentures, as determined by average prices on publicly traded debentures immediately after default and by asset recovery rates subsequent to defaults on unsubordinated general obligation debt.

In other words, estate for years default risk is the same as default risk on general obligation tenant debt, but in default the loss risk is less. This can be reflected in pricing the component, as illustrated below.

One possibility is to generate an investment-grade estate for years component

(e.g., a component such that at least one certificate evidencing ownership or beneficial ownership of the component, a fractional interest therein, or an equity interest therein, is an investment-grade security), for example, with between four percent (4%) and six and one half percent (6-1/2%) after-tax yields under current property market conditions. This is an after-tax premium of between 20 and 170 basis points over corporate debentures of comparable credit risk. Alternatively, this represents an approximate pre-tax equivalent premium of between 25 and 230 basis points for taxable buyers in a 36% marginal tax bracket.

These premia can be expected to erode slowly as the markets for the property components develop. Sellers will learn to value each component separately in arriving at property valuation. (To value each component, one could use separate computer systems to compute such valuation for each component separately. In effect, this approach is the invention disclosed herein divided into two computer systems, one for each component. Such an approach is viewed as an equivalent to the present invention.) In any case, eventually multiple bidders for estate for years interests will drive estate for years yield premia down to double or single-digit basis points. However, by placing the estate for years interests privately, dissemination of this embodiment of the investment technology may lag.

In short, when viewed as a financial asset, unleveraged commercial property is a portfolio comprised of at least two components with different investment characteristics: a fixed-income asset essentially consisting of all ownership rights while existing leases are in place, and a pure equity component essentially consisting of all ownership rights after existing leases expire.

B. Computer System

The present invention is directed to a computer system for manipulating digital electrical signals to produce an illustration of a decomposition of property into separately valued components. The computer system includes a digital electrical computer controlled by a

processor. A first logic means controls the processor in manipulating digital electrical signals representing input data to the computer, the input data characterizing at least two components decomposed from the property. The manipulating includes transforming the digital electrical signals into modified digital electrical signals representing respective values for each of the components, the values being computed to reflect taxation for the components. Input means is electrically coupled to the computer and operable for converting the input data (which can be entered manually) into the digital electrical signals and communicating the digital electrical signals to the computer. Output means is electrically coupled to receive the modified digital electrical signals from the computer and to convert the modified digital electrical signals representing the respective values into an illustration of the computed respective prices.

The computer system can additionally include a second logic means for controlling the processor in further manipulating the electrical signals, the further manipulating producing at least one financial document for one of the components, the financial document being constructed in response to electrical signals representing preexisting text and stored in memory accessed by said computer and in response to said modified digital electrical signals representing the respective values.

The computer system can be used in cooperation with one or more computer systems in respective locations to either recompute the computations (i.e., signal processing) discussed above or do supplemental computations (i.e., signal processing) as discussed below.

The property can be any property or divisible property right. Preferably, the property is real estate, but in another preferred embodiment, the property is a tax-exempt security.

More particularly, with reference to FIG. 2, the hardware, input, and output of a Computer System 12 according to the present invention are shown. The System 12 includes a Digital Computer 14, such as an IBM-compatible personal computer with a DOS operating

system. Digital Computer 14 preferably has a model 486 central processor or a 386 central processor with a math coprocessor. Digital Computer 14 is operably linked to a Keyboard 16, for receiving Input Data 18 (described more particularly below with regard to FIG. 3) and converting it into electrical signals. Digital Computer 14 also is operably linked to output means, such as a Monitor 20 and a Printer 22 (such as a dot-matrix or laser printer) for outputting Financial Analysis Output 24 (described more particularly below with regard to Specimen 1) and Processed Component Financial Documents 26 (described more particularly below with regard to Specimens 3 and 4).

Digital Computer 14 is additionally operably linked to Memory System 28, comprising a means for storing Logic Means 30, such as a diskette or a hard disk, and a means for communicating the Logic Means 30 to the Digital Computer 14, such as a disk drive. Logic Means 30 can be a LOTUS 123 (Version 2.01 or higher) computer program, which is used to produce Specimen 1, though as described subsequently, a program dedicated to the purposes of this invention would be preferable.

When loaded and running on Digital Computer 14, Logic Means 30 controls the Computer System 12 transforming the electrical signals from Keyboard 16 into electrical signals associated with constructing files 32 (or records, if so desired) and of Financial Analysis Output 24. Storing a plurality of data files 32 would be appropriate, for example, for analyzing different separated purchase transactions or for analyzing how one or more changes in Input Data 18 influence the Financial Analysis Output 24.

Memory System 28 also stores a Word Processing Program 34, such as Word Perfect 5.1. Word Processing Program 34 is useful for constructing and editing text files to be printed via Printer 22 as Processed Component Financial Documents 26.

Preferably, one text file includes a Stored Model Financial Document For the Estate For Years 36, for example, an organizational document (e.g., for an entity for the estate

for years real estate component such that certificates evidencing equity interest in the entity are securities, as exemplified in Specimen 3) or a disclosure document for securities law purposes for the securitized estate for years real estate component (e.g., for an equity interest in the securitized estate for years real estate component, as exemplified in Specimen 5). Another text file includes Stored Model Financial Document For Remainder Component 38, for example, an organizational document (e.g., for an entity for the remainder real estate component such that certificates evidencing equity interest in the entity are securities, as exemplified in Specimen 4) or a disclosure document for securities law purposes for the securitized remainder real estate component (e.g., for an equity interest in the securitized remainder real estate component, as exemplified in Specimen 6). Still another text file includes Stored Other Financial Documents 37, detailed subsequently herein.

It is to be explicitly understood that other implementations of the present invention, say, those using a different kind of digital computer, analogous hardware, multiple computer systems, comparable input and output, a computer program or programs written in a different language, or a hardwired system replacing the computer program, are entirely acceptable and equivalent to the present invention. Also the invention can be implemented by hardwired logic in a handheld calculator. When software is loaded into, and running, a programmable computer, the software sets what in effect are many, many "switches," and the result can be considered a new computer machine, with logic formed from the set switches. Instead of setting the switches, an equivalent would be to hardwire the same or equivalent circuitry. Therefore, whether a configurable device is configured to the requirements of the present invention, or a device is constructed from scratch solely for meeting the requirements of the present invention, is a distinction without a difference from an electrical signal processing standpoint. All these embodiments are different species of the present invention that are within the contemplated scope of the present invention.

C. Logic Means 30

Focusing more particularly on Logic Means 30, it should be recognized that System 12 is intended for a specific purpose, for operation under certain assumptions, to compute the values of components decomposed from property, and to provide documentation thereof; System 12 involves certain Input Data 18 and Financial Analysis Output 24, each of which is discussed below in greater detail.

1. Purpose

The Logic Means 30, in conjunction with the rest of System 12, is intended to facilitate financial transactions involving the separate components of property, preferably commercial real estate in a separated purchase transaction. For a separated purchase transaction to take place, the sum of the prices the two investors agree to pay for their respective components should theoretically be at least equal to a price at which the owner is willing to sell the property.

Logic Means 30 partially automates financial considerations that take into account the different investment characteristics of the two components. This facilitates or reduces the cost for, carving a property value into respective values, which can be treated as prices, for the estate for years and the remainder interest. In addition, Logic Means 30, in conjunction with Digital Computer 14, calculates various financial parameters to assist prospective purchasers in deciding whether the components are suitable as investments at the respective sale prices.

Logic Means 30, in conjunction with Digital Computer 14, calculates throughout the estate for years the values and tax bases of the separate components so that the sale and purchase of each component may take place privately or through a financial exchange established to provide liquidity in a market in which none presently exists.

Further, Logic Means 30, in conjunction with Digital Computer 14, provides

accounting support to the estate for years investor by computing, on both annual and quarterly bases, the tax deductions generated by the property and the estate for years. These deductions may be used by the estate for years investor to reduce taxes on income produced by the estate for years and in certain other taxable operations. Because these deductions affect the basis of the remainder interest upon expiration of the estate for years, the accounting support set forth is also necessary for the remainder interest.

Logic Means 30 can also be used in conjunction with Word Processing Program 34 to efficiently incorporate Financial Analysis Output 24 into Financial Documents 26 (and to edit and revise the stored Model Financial Documents 36 and 38 for each separate purchase transaction) for each of the components.

2. Assumptions

The Logic Means 30 is intended to support the separated purchase transaction of real estate in which the estate for years has a definite and specified term, and in which the property is leased for rent prior to, or coincident with, the separated purchase transaction. For the estate for years to be an asset with fixed-income investment characteristics, the term of the estate for years is normally no longer than the shortest term remaining on the lease(s). That is, the estate for years entitles the holder to the right to receive the net cash flows from the existing leases until the end of the term. Furthermore, the risk of default on the scheduled cash flow(s) is determined by either the lowest-rated tenant credit risk or the value-weighted average credit risk of the tenants, with the former the norm.

It is assumed in this embodiment that ownership of the components is structured so that, after the separated purchase transaction, the purchaser(s) of the estate for years is (are) entitled to amortize the estate for years purchase price for tax purposes and also over the estate for years term. Additionally, it is assumed that any depreciation deductions are to be taken by the estate for years purchaser(s). Finally, it is assumed in this embodiment that the

entire investment return on any preferred equity interest in the remainder component is insured via residual insurance, that the preferred equity interest does not have any participatory interest in the investment return on the remainder component other than the insured return, and that none of the residual value insurance is left over to insure the return on the residual equity interest in the remainder component. This implies that the preferred interest is a ratable fixed-income asset and that it is usually an investment-grade fixed-income asset in cases in which the residual value insurer has an investment grade credit rating.

In addition, it is assumed in this embodiment that the cost of the residual value insurance is payable in the form of a single up-front insurance premium at the time the property is separated into components. Other embodiments can incorporate general schedules and amounts of residual value insurance premium payments over the estate for years term. Still other embodiments can provide for the possibility that creation of a preferred interest in a remainder component, the purchase of residual value insurance for the preferred interest, or both the creation of a preferred interest in a remainder component and the purchase of residual value insurance for the preferred interest, can occur as one or more events subsequent to separation of the property into estate for years and remainder interests. These and yet other embodiments can also allow for the cost of possible interim financing for the remainder interest prior to the time the residual value insurance takes effect.

3. Pricing the Estate for Years

Under the above assumptions, the risk and return characteristics of the estate for years are those of a fixed-income asset. This implies that prospective investors will price the estate for years as a fixed-income investment, i.e., prospective purchasers will value the estate for years relative to comparable investments available in the bond market at the time of the separated purchase transaction.

Specifically, prospective purchasers of the estate for years will look at the

available yield on Treasury securities of comparable cash flow characteristics for a comparable average life, add a risk premium based on the average credit risk of the tenants and, under present market conditions, probably add an additional premium due to the illiquidity of the investment. The sum of the appropriate Treasury rate plus the risk and the illiquidity premiums is a typical fixed income market discount rate for the estate for years.

4. Input Data 18

Generally, in order to value the estate for years as a fixed-income investment, a schedule of net cash flows during the estate for years term is determined. Typically, this will comprise a stream of scheduled monthly net rental payments. If the estate for years does not begin on the first day of a month and terminate on the last day of a calendar month, net rental payments could also include fractional monthly rental payments for the first and last months of the estate for years term. In addition, the date of the split purchase transaction, and the date that the estate for years terminates, are also entered as Input Data 18.

Estate for years valuation also includes the appropriate discount rate for the estate for years. But instead of inputting this number directly, the Logic Means 30 prompts a request (as Input Data 18) for the appropriate annualized Treasury bond interest rate for bonds of an equivalent average life to the estate for years, plus an appropriate risk/illiquidity premium, as discussed above.

To compute the remainder interest purchase price, the property sale price, together with any extra expenses (i.e., fees and commissions) arising in the securitization of the real estate components, are also entered as Input Data 18.

To estimate the depreciation and amortization deductions to which the estate for years purchaser is entitled, the Logic Means 30 assumes that the percentage of the property purchase price represented by land is not depreciable, but that the remaining portion of the purchase price is depreciable, as prescribed by the tax code. Thus, the Logic Means 30

requires the user to enter the percentage of property value that is not depreciable and the amounts and depreciation schedules for the remaining portions of the purchase price.

To project the after-tax cash flows of the estate for years investor, and hence this investor's projected after-tax income rate, the Logic Means 30 also uses the projected tax bracket schedule of the estate for years investor as Input Data 18.

To calculate the implied purchase price of the property for the remainder interest buyer at the time the estate for years expires, the Logic Means 30 further uses an implied risk-free opportunity cost of capital for the remainder interest buyer, typically though not necessarily the zero-coupon risk-free Treasury rate for the estate for years term, as Input Data 18.

5. Elements of the Financial Analysis Output

Elements of the Financial Analysis Output 24 of Logic Means 30 include (1) a representation of the price for the estate for years component, and (2) a representation of the price for the remainder interest component. The price an estate for years investor is willing to pay can be computed from the net rental cash flows, the interest rates in the bond markets, and the credit ratings of the tenants. The Logic Means 30 discounts the sequence of net rental payments scheduled during the estate for years term at the required estate for years discount rate to determine an appropriate purchase price for the estate for years. The price a remainder interest investor must pay is computed as the difference between: (1) the sum of the property asking price plus the costs and fees associated with separating the components, and (2) the estate for years valuation. This formula follows because between them the purchasers of the components must come up with the property asking price together with any extra expenses associated with creating the components. If these prices are acceptable to prospective component purchasers, then a separated purchase transaction of the real estate interests can be consummated.

6. Additional Output

In one embodiment of the invention, Logic Means 30 can have Compute Present Value of Enhancement 117, which computes the present value of the enhancement in property value due to component separation. This value is computed as the difference between the present value of the estate for years after-tax cash flows, and the after-tax cash flows the estate for years would generate if the estate for years were still a part of undivided property and subject to the same tax deductions available to the owner of undivided property. The discount rate used to compute this present value is the after-tax income yield rate for both sets of cash flows.

Logic Means 30 outputs the present value of the enhancement in two forms: expressed as a dollar amount, and expressed as a percentage of the gross property sale price.

The present value of the enhancement must be greater than the cost of extra fees and commissions due to securitization, in order for component separation to be a value-enhancing process.

Value enhancement is a rough measure of the attractiveness of component separation in each prospective transaction. However, it is not used directly in pricing components, nor in preparing documentation describing investment characteristics of the components.

7. Computer Screens and Logic

A preferred embodiment of this invention would involve a stand alone computer and a computer program (Logic Means 30) stored on a hard disk (of Memory System 28) of a 486 Personal computer (Digital Computer 14). Unlike a hardwired equivalent embodiment, a programmable Computer System 12 is more readily adaptable to produce whatever output a user of Computer System 12 may desire with respect to a prospective separated purchase transaction. The preferred programming language is structured BASIC, although C, Fortran, or any other language with mathematical formulaic capabilities is acceptable. The operating

version of the computer program for users should be in compiled code.

The Logic Means 30 includes Shell 40, which permits the option of accessing Word Processing Program 34 or a Title Screen 42 of a data processing system. Title Screen 42 informs the user of the name and ownership of the Logic Means 30, notice of any copyrights
5 or patents that involve the invention, etc.

The Title Screen 42 leads to a Menu 44 screen created by Computer System 12 to query the user as to whether the user wants to retrieve one of the Data Files 32 stored from a previous run of the Logic Means 30 that the user saved in Memory System 28 or to create a new data file to become a new one of the stored Data Files 32. If the user makes a menu
10 selection indicating that the Logic Means 30 should retrieve one of the stored Data Files 32, the Logic Means 30 asks on a Retrieve Stored Data File Screen 46 for the name and directory of the selected Data File 32. Block 48 performs the function of recalling the appropriate one of Data File 32.

Otherwise, the user can make a menu selection at Block 44 to create a New
1 Data File 50. Regardless of which of these selections is made, Logic Means 30 displays a Data Form 52 like Screen 1 of Specimen 1, which will either have blank spaces to receive Input Data 18 to fill in the Data Form or will already be completed as a stored Data File 32. Specimen 1, Screen 1, herein is a representation of a completed data form. This representation, which is illustrative only, involves 10-year leases and a certain pattern of rents, and as such, it is a
20 limited illustration of the capabilities of the invention discussed herein. Also, a portion of the Financial Analysis Output 24 is presented in Screen 2 and Screen 3 of Specimen 1, which is a simplification over the use of a dedicated program to generate the Financial Analysis Output 26 after all of the Input Data 18 has been entered.

The Logic Means 30 has an Input/Edit Data Form 54 screen adapted to receive
25 Input Data 18 from the user by manual operation of Keyboard 16. Thereby, the user is able to

enter or edit a column of rents until all payments have been entered. The user is also able to edit data on the data form, as is discussed more particularly below. Editing a data form recalled from Data File 32 efficiently enables recomputing similar data without having to enter data all anew. Instructions informing the user of which keys perform the functions can appear at the top or bottom of the screen. After the user is satisfied that all information solicited in the data form has been entered correctly, the user enters a command to enable Data Processing 56. The Logic Means 30, in conjunction with Digital Computer 14, calculates the output parameters indicated in FIG. 4 to produce a new Data Form as Financial Analysis Output 24 in FIG. 2.

The Logic Means 30 also provides options to Print 58 the Financial Analysis Output 24 and to Store 60 the Financial Analysis Output 24 as a Data File 32. The user makes a selection at Blocks 58 and 60 by pressing an appropriate key on Keyboard 16.

The Logic Means 30 returns to the Main Menu 44 to either repeat the aforesaid sequence or to quit 62 to the Shell 40. The action of pressing an exit key at any point in the sequence, if this feature is used, should bring up a fail-safe screen requesting the user to confirm the exit instruction by pressing another designated key, or cancel the exit instruction by pressing any other key.

From Shell 40, the user can alternatively enter a selection to call up the Word Processing program 34. Word Processing program 34 can access the Stored Model Estate For Years Financial Document 36 or the Stored Model Remainder Component Financial Document 38 or other financial documents to modify the selected document to include information computed from Process Data 56. This information can include the expected returns under various performance scenarios, the price, and various quantitative descriptions of risk, e.g., prices under various scenarios. Process Data 56 can be contained entirely within one computer or can encompass a group of at least two computers that communicate electronically. Thus, computations of the expected returns under the various performance scenarios can take place

entirely within one computer or can take place within a group of computers that communicate computations and/or data on the expected returns under the various investment scenarios electronically within the group. Similarly, computations of the prices under the various performance scenarios can take place entirely within one computer or can take place within a group of computers that communicate computations and/or data on the prices under the various investment scenarios electronically within the group.

Edit 63 involves editing any of the stored model documents of Block 36, Block 37, and Block 38, particularly to incorporate information from a Stored Data File 32. Print Document 64 permits printing the modified selected document at Printer 22 as one of the Processed Component Financial Documents 26. Store Document 66 permits storing the modified selected document via Memory System 28. Quit to Word Processing Program 68 inquires whether the user prefers to return to Word Processing Program 34 to repeat a loop defined thereby, or to go to the Shell 40.

Other Stored Model Financial Document 37 represents other financial documentation required to successfully place the securitized components. For each component, these include at least one securities document, e.g., one or more of the following group: an organizational document for an entity such that a certificate evidencing an ownership or equity interest in the entity is a security, a security evidencing an ownership or equity interest in such an entity, and a disclosure document for securities law purposes, such as an offering memorandum, prospectus, or term sheet, which would normally include some or all of the following.

- Security Description
- Property Description and Legal Description
- Lease Synopsis and Lease Agreement
- Description of Tenant(s) -

Business

Financial Assessments

- Financial Analysis Based Upon Various Assumptions and Inputs
- Presentation of Risk Characteristics

5 In this description, the term "securities law" can refer to United States federal securities law alone or to all applicable United States federal, state and territorial securities law.

A portion of the Financial Analysis Output 24 is presented in Screens 2-4 of Specimen 2, which is a simplification over the use of a dedicated program to generate the Financial Analysis Output 26 after all of the Input Data 18 has been entered.

10 Turning now to FIG. 4, the input and computational logic of a preferred embodiment of Logic Means 30 is detailed. The logic of Input Data A 70 receives entry of the date on which a separated purchase transaction is to take place, and Input Data B 72 receives entry of the expiration date for the estate for years. The transaction date and the estate for years expiration date should be entered as numbers, i.e., the number of the month, the number of the day, so that the length of the period between the two dates can be easily computed in Compute Estate For Years Term 74. Block 74 computes the number of whole and fractional months in the estate for years term, both as an output and for use elsewhere in the logic in computing discounted presented values and the schedules of annual and quarterly depreciation and amortization deductions, as discussed subsequently.

20 Usually, the end of the estate for years term will be on the last day of a calendar month, and the transaction date will be on the first or last day of a calendar month. Thus Block 72 stores the number of days in any fractional calendar month at the beginning or end of the term, if any, separately from, and in addition to, the length of the term (i.e., Block 72 keeps the number of days in beginning and end fractional calendar months separate from each other). By
25 subtracting the separated purchase date from the expiration date of the estate for years, the

Logic Means 30 can be used to compute the length of the estate for years term (e.g., "10 years", "9 years 8 months", or "9 years 10 months 11 days").

The Logic Means 30 also includes Input Treasury Bond Yield Rates 76 and Input Rental Income Risk Rates 78 for respectively receiving entry of the Treasury bond yield curve and the rental risk premium curve as a function of the yield curve. The output of Block 91, which is only slightly sensitive to changes in position on the yield curve, is used interactively to select the appropriate Treasury bond rate and rental income risk premium.

The data entered in Blocks 76 and 78 are used in Compute Rental Income Rate 80, which adds the data to compute the rental income yield rate, which is the discount rate used to value the pretax net rental payment cash flows. Rather than treating the value as an input, the Logic Means 30 has the user input the corresponding Treasury bond yield rate and the rental income risk premium appropriate for the tenant credit ratings. The rental income yield rate is computed in Block 80 as the sum of the Treasury bond yield rate and the rental risk premium.

The Logic Means 30 also has Tax Bracket 82 for receiving input data representing the tax bracket of the estate for years purchaser. The estate for years purchaser will usually be a taxable investor, in order to take advantage of the tax deductions associated with ownership of the estate for years asset. The Logic Means 30 computes the after-tax income yield rate, (i.e., the marginal after-tax interest rate the estate for years investor receives on income from senior debentures of the same default risk as the estate for years) in Block 84. The computation is the product of the pretax interest rate on those debentures (obtained from Block 80) multiplied by one minus the tax bracket of the estate for years purchaser (obtained from Block 80).

Input Gross Rental Payment 85, which is applicable for non-triple net leases, receives the projected gross rental payment. Input Property-Related Ownership Costs 87,

which is also applicable for non-triple net leases, receives the projected ownership costs. Input Wrap Insurance Costs 89 is actually a part of Input Block 87 in the case of non-triple net leases, but is broken out and made a separate input in the case of triple-net leases that are not bondable. This is the schedule of insurance payments for the wrap insurance policies needed to upgrade a non-bondable triple-net lease to bondable status.

Compute Scheduled Net Rental Payments 88 receives the data input in Blocks 85, 87, and 89 to compute net rental payments during the estate for years term, as mentioned above. However, for triple-net leases, Block 88 can be an input of net rental payments, with Blocks 85 and 87 unnecessary, and Block 89 optional or unnecessary: (1) unnecessary in the case of bondable triple-net leases; and (2) optional for other triple-net leases, depending on whether or not insurance to upgrade the triple-net lease to bondable status is cost-effective. If the user selects to enter the monthly rental payments manually, the Logic Means presents Screen 54 with the aforementioned two columns: a list of the calendar months in the estate for years term (beginning with the month that includes the transaction date, and ending with the month that includes the expiration date of the estate for years security) on the left, and corresponding spaces for rental payments on the right. Alternatively, in the (typically occurring) cases of leases which have constant net rental payments, or for which the term can be divided into a small number of subterms during each of which the net rental payments are constant, the various net rents and the periods to which they apply may be entered in lieu of a month-by-month net rent schedule.

The data input in Block 88 is used in Compute Estate for Years Purchase Price 90. The estate for years purchase price, which is implied by the rental income yield rate, is the discounted present value of the net scheduled rental payments, valued at the rental income yield rate computed in Block 80. If the transaction date is the first day of a calendar month, and the estate for years term consists of a whole number of months, then Formula 1 gives this

value.

(1) Estate for Years Purchase Price

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{(\text{rent in } j\text{th month})}{(1 + r/12)^{j-1}} 1,$$

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where r = the annual rental income yield rate, and N = the number of months in the estate for years term.

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The data input for Block 90 together with the output of Block 90 is used in Block 91 to compute the weighted average life, half life, and duration, for the Estate for Years. One or more of these values - the weighted average is currently the preferred choice - is typically used by investors to determine which value on the Treasury yield curve is the most suitable choice for input through Block 76. Because these values only vary by relatively small amounts as the inputs from Blocks 76 and 78 are varied, rough estimates of the correct place on the yield curve can be used for these inputs, with the output of Block 91 then used iteratively to correct the original estimates; alternatively, the iterative loop can be omitted, and instead performed manually by the user to select among candidate yield curve values and converge interactively to the appropriate place on the yield curve based upon the output of Block 91. If the manual mode is employed, one, two or at most three, iterations will be required to converge to the correct yield curve value.

The Logic Means 30 additionally has Input Property Valuation 92 for receiving input data representing a property valuation of the real estate; Input Extra Fees 94 is for receiving input data representing fees and expenses incurred in structuring the separated purchase transaction. The securitization and separation of a property into components often entails greater costs than a traditional real estate sale. Those investing in the components are willing to pay the additional cost because, after a split purchase, the combined values of the two components is greater than the value of the real estate before the purchase as shown in FIG. 1,

due to additional tax deductions available after the real estate interests have been divided.

The gross property sale price is computed in Property Sale Price 96 as the sum of the value of the undivided property (from Block 92) and the incremental expenses required to split the real estate into components (from Block 94). Expenses beyond those required in a conventional real estate transaction are considered here.

Compute Cap Rate 98 computes a rather crude indicator of the return on the investment. The cap rate is computed by dividing the total first year rent (from Block 88) by the gross property sale price of the undivided property (from Block 96).

Remainder Interest Purchase Price 100 computes the remainder interest purchase price as whatever amount in addition to the estate for years purchase price is required to put together the price required to purchase the real estate. This value is computed by subtracting the estate for years purchase price (from Block 90) from the gross property sale price (from Block 96).

Remainder Interest Implied Annual Return 102 computes the remainder interest component implied annual return, which is the annualized return the remainder interest investor will have earned if the value of the property when the estate for years expires is determined by multiplying Input Future Remainder Value 73 by Input Property Valuation 92. Input Future Remainder Value 73 is the expected remainder value at the end of the estate for years term, expressed as percentage of Input Property Valuation 92. In the case of institutional grade real estate, the input value received by Input Future Remainder Value 73 will frequently be close or equal to 100%, reflecting the frequently applicable assumption that the value of the decomposed property is expected to change little or not at all across the estate for years term.

This interest rate is the only unknown quantity in Formula 2, which is set forth below.

(2) Expected Property Valuation = (Remainder Component Purchase Price)

$$(1 + x)^{[N/12]} (1 + (N/12 - [N/12])x)$$

where Expected Property Valuation is the product of Input Future Remainder Value 73 and Input Property Valuation 92, N = number of months in the estate for years term, $[N/12]$ = the largest integer that is less than or equal to $N/12$, and x = remainder component implied annual return.

Input Rental Area 104 is for receiving data input representing the rentable area in the real estate. This data is used in Remainder Price Per Square Foot 106 to compute the remainder price per square foot, which is computed by dividing the remainder interest purchase price (from Block 100) by the number of rentable square feet in the property (from Block 104).

Input Zero-Coupon Risk-Free Rate 108 is for receiving data input representing the zero-coupon risk-free rate. Then, in Block 110, the price per square foot that the remainder interest buyer is paying at the time the remainder interest matures into full ownership of the property is computed as equaling the amount to which the remainder price per square foot increases when it accrues interest at the zero-coupon risk-free rate. Formula 3 is used to compute this value.

$$(3) \quad \text{Price/Sq. Ft.} = (\text{Remainder Price/Sq. Ft.}) (1 + \text{zero-coupon risk-free rate})^{[N/12]} (1 + (N/12 - [N/12])(\text{zero-coupon risk-free rate}))$$

where N = number of months in the estate for years term, and $[N/12]$ = the largest integer that is less than or equal to $N/12$.

Although this is the correct formula for a comparison of remainder interest prices at the beginning and end of the estate for years term in an arbitrage-free market, the remainder interest investor may find it more instructive to transforming this equation into a capital budgeting relation by substituting the remainder interest investor's opportunity cost of equity or debt capital for the risk-free rate.

Percentage of Property Value Not Depreciable 112 is for receiving input data

representing a percentage of property value represented, in the case of real estate, by the land.

If a conservative cost recovery position is taken by the estate for years investor and only amortization is claimed as a tax deduction, which is the likeliest scenario at the current time, then this input is unnecessary. If depreciation as well as amortization is claimed by the estate
5 for years holder, then this value is used in Block 114 to compute the schedule of depreciation and amortization tax deductions, together with the resulting adjustments to the estate for years tax basis. These must be computed very carefully because if both deductions are claimed then the deductions are not completely independent of each other, and because the interaction is complex and subtle.

10 Under present tax law, during the estate for years term, the estate for years is entitled at least to a deduction computed by straight line amortization of the estate for years acquisition cost, and possibly depreciation deductions as well, with reductions in each end-of-year tax basis computed in accordance with established tax accounting principles.

15 After computing the values of these annual deductions, the investor allocates fractions of the deductions to each tax quarter as instructed in the present tax code (e.g., if the first year is the entire calendar year, one quarter of each deduction is allocated to each quarter), and the tax basis is reduced accordingly on a quarterly basis.

The quarter-by-quarter amortization and depreciation deductions, and the corresponding quarterly adjustments to the estate for years tax basis, will be entered into a
20 preformatted table. This table will be available for viewing on the Monitor 20, can be stored with the other output data if saved in Data File 32 by the user of Computer System 12, and can be printed at Printer 22 if the user presses a designated key on the Keyboard 16. (It should be noted that this invention uses the tax code, whatever it may require, in decomposing the real estate into separate components; the invention of the computer system and methods involving
25 it of course do not depend upon the present tax laws.)

Block 116 computes quarterly tax payments by subtracting the quarterly tax deductions from the quarterly net rental payments, and multiplying the result by the tax bracket of the estate for years investor. This is output since it is part of the accounting support for the estate for years investor.

Typically, tax payments are made by institutional investors four times per year, in the middle of months 1, 4, 7, and 10. The after-tax income component yield, which is computed in Block 118, is the after-tax yield to the estate for years buyer, and is the internal rate of return on the after-tax net rental cash flows. For rental payments made at the beginning of each month, it is preferred to divide the year into twenty-four (24) semi-monthly periods with cash flows at the beginning of each period. With this approach, the pretax rents are the cash flows in the odd-numbered periods (i.e., periods 1, 3, 5, ... , 21, 23), while the tax payments are the cash flows in periods 2, 8, 14, 20 (in the other even-numbered periods, the cash flows are treated as being equal to zero).

An alternative is to simplify the calculation conceptually for the estate for years holder by assuming that tax deductions occur with the same frequency as the cash flows (typically, on a monthly basis), and matching the occurrence of the tax deductions with the corresponding cash flows. In this case, for computational purposes the year will be divided into the same number of periods as the expected frequency of cash flows - typically, twelve periods, or monthly.

In Pretax Income Component Yield 120, the pretax income component yield is computed as the pretax interest rate that the estate for years buyer would have to receive if the estate for years were a bond, in order to be left with the same amount of after-tax income that results from owning the estate for years. This number is computed by dividing the after-tax income component yield (from Block 118) by one minus the tax bracket of the estate for years investor (from Block 82).

If the estate for years purchaser is a taxable investor, this number will be larger than the rental income yield rate of Block 80. This occurs because the estate for years is an income-producing asset rather than a bond, and hence income from the estate for years is subject to different tax regulations than income from a bond.

5 Block 122 computes the equivalent after-tax estate for years value by discounting the after-tax net rental payments at the after-tax income yield rate. This is the discount rate that would be applied to the after-tax cash flows if the estate for years were a bond.

10 Block 122 may compute other measures of the estate for years value by discounting different components of the after-tax cash flows at different discount rates that reflect the different risk characteristics of those components (e.g., discounting the pretax cash flows, tax payments, and tax deductions at rates that reflect the different degrees of certainty that they will be realized as projected at the time of component separation).

15 In cases in which the remainder component is to be decomposed into a preferred fixed-income interest and a residual equity interest, Input Credit Risk Premium Curve 105 receives the credit risk premium curve of the insurer for the preferred interest. Input Extra Months to Retire Preferred 103 receives the amount of time beyond the estate for years term, if any, that the residual equity interest investor has to refinance or sell the property and pay off the preferred interest holder. Average Life 95 computes the expected life of the preferred
20 interest in the remainder component by adding the estate for years term to the value received by Input Extra Months to Retire Preferred 103, which equals the average life of the preferred interest since the preferred interest is a zero-coupon bond. Preferred Interest Annual Return 97 selects the Treasury bond yield rate from Input Data 78 and corresponding insurance credit risk premium from Input Data 105 corresponding to the preferred equity interest average life, and
25 computes the preferred interest annual return by adding the Treasury bond yield rate to the

insurance credit risk premium.

Input Insured Property Value 101 receives the insured value for the property at a date specified by the residual value insurance (e.g., at maturity of the preferred interest), expressed as a percentage of Input Property Valuation 92. Preferred Interest Purchase Price 99 converts the insured value for the property to a nominal amount by multiplying Input 101 and Input 92 together, and then computes the preferred interest purchase price by discounting the insured property value at maturity of the preferred interest back to the date of the temporal decomposition by the equation:

$$(4) \quad \text{Preferred Interest Purchase Price} = \text{Insured Property Value} / ((1 + y)^{[M/12]} (1 + (M/12 - [M/12])y))$$

where y = preferred interest annual return, and M = number of months in the expected life of the preferred interest.

The cost of decomposing the remainder component into preferred and residual interests is computed in Residual Interest Purchase Price 113 as the sum of the cost of residual value insurance from Input Insurance Policy Premium 107 and any additional associated up-front fees from Input Additional Up-Front Fees 109, such as the costs of obtaining a credit rating for the preferred interest and of generating financial disclosure documents for the preferred and residual interests. Residual Interest Purchase Price 113 then computes the residual interest purchase price from the equation that the sum of the preferred interest and residual interest purchase prices is equal to the sum of the purchase price of the remainder component from Remainder Interest Purchase Price 100 and the cost of decomposing the remainder component into the preferred and residual interests. This is a linear equation in which the only unknown quantity is the purchase price of the residual interest, which implies that the equation can be solved for the residual interest purchase price as follows:

$$(5) \quad \text{Residual Interest Purchase Price} = \text{Remainder Component Purchase}$$

Price + Residual Value Insurance Policy Premium + Additional Up-
Front Fees - Preferred Interest Purchase Price

In some exceptional cases, it may be desirable to use a fraction of the residual value insurance to insure the return on the preferred interest, reserving the remaining fraction of the residual value insurance to insure a portion of the return on the residual interest. This can lower the investment risk associated with the residual interest, enhancing the marketability of the residual interest by sacrificing some residual interest leverage. In such cases, the expression on the right side of Equation (4) for the preferred interest purchase price must be modified as follows: the right side of the equation must be multiplied by the fraction that represents the portion of residual value insurance that is allocated to insurance for the preferred interest return. Equation (5) still provides the solution for the residual interest purchase price in terms of the preferred interest purchase price.

Input Exit Fees 111 receives the expected future cost of liquidating or refinancing the remainder interest in order to raise the funds required to retire the preferred interest, which cost is expressed as a percentage of the expected property valuation at maturity computed in Block 102.

Residual Interest Annual Return 115 computes the expected annual return on the residual interest over the expected life of the preferred/residual decomposition. This interest rate is the only unknown quantity in the following equation:

$$(6) \quad \text{Expected Residual Interest Valuation at Maturity} = (\text{Residual Interest Purchase Price}) (1 + z)^{[M/12]} (1 + (M/12 - [M/12])z)$$

where Expected Residual Interest Valuation at Maturity is the value obtained by subtracting the sum of the preferred interest valuation at maturity and the expected nominal amount of exit fees from the expected property valuation at maturity from Block 102, z = residual interest annual return, and M = number of months in the expected life of the preferred interest. The preferred

interest valuation at maturity equals the value of the portion of the minimum property value specified by the residual value insurance that is allocated to the preferred interest, which portion usually is equal to the entire amount of the specified minimum property value. The expected nominal amount of exit fees is obtained by multiplying the percentage value from Input Exit Fees 111 by the nominal value of the expected property valuation at maturity.

Remainder-to-Residual Ratio 119 divides the remainder interest valuation by the residual interest valuation. This represents the factor by which the amount of equity risk capital required to complete the acquisition and decomposition of the property is reduced via the use of residual value insurance to carve a fixed-income preferred interest out of the remainder component.

Residual Leverage Ratio 121 computes the factor by which leverage for the equity investor is increased (for the case of the scenario specified by the input values) by carving a preferred fixed-income interest out of the remainder component. This is computed by the following equation:

$$(7) \quad \text{Residual Leverage Ratio} = (\text{Remainder-to-Residual Ratio}) (\text{Expected Residual Valuation at Maturity/Expected Property Valuation})$$

where Remainder-to-Residual Ratio is obtained from Block 119, Expected Residual Valuation at Maturity is obtained from Block 115, and Expected Property Valuation is obtained from Block 102.

In Blocks 115 and 121, the residual interest annual return and the residual leverage ratio are computed net of fees associated with raising the funds required to retire the preferred interest. This is a financially conservative approach to the computation of these values and differs from the approach frequently taken in disclosure documents, which is to compute returns and leverage ratios based on asset values before imposition of any back-end liquidation or refinancing fees. It is important to note that the alternative values for the residual

annual return and residual leverage ratio before imposition of back-end fees are also generated by this software, by setting Input Exit Fees 111 equal to zero.

By contrast, the incorporation of an assumed exit fee at the end of the estate for years term in Remainder Interest Implied Annual Return 102 and the expected property valuation input to Residual Leverage Ratio 121 is usually inappropriate in the case of a remainder interest that is not leveraged or decomposed into components, since in this case the remainder interest holder usually does not face an automatic need to refinance the property at the end of the estate for years term. In cases in which the remainder holder is expected to face such a need, expected exit fees can be subtracted from Input Future Remainder Value 73 either before or after data entry. This modification will flow through automatically to make appropriate modifications for expected remainder holder exit fees to the calculations for Remainder Interest Implied Annual Return 102 and Residual Leverage Ratio 121.

Insured Value Per Unit Area 125 computes the insured value of the property per unit area of rentable space by multiplying the property valuation from Input Property Valuation 92 by the insured value for the property from Input Insured Property Value 101 (as specified at maturity of the preferred interest by the residual value insurance and expressed as a percentage of Input Property Valuation 92) and dividing the resulting product by the rentable area of the property, usually in square feet, received from Input Rental Area 104.

In using Computer System 12 and the Financial Analysis Output 26, the user of Computer System 12 can construct financial documents by using a Word Processing Program 34 to revise such documents as those in Specimen 2 and Specimen 3 and the Stored Other Financial Document 37. These documents contain other terms and conditions and other particulars for the separated purchase transaction of the components of the real estate, in accordance with the present invention.

D. Computer Screens and Logic For Another Embodiment

In another embodiment of the present invention, the Logic Means 30, in conjunction with the rest of System 12, is used in connection with financial transactions involving separate components of one or more partnership interests in tax-exempt securities.

In this embodiment, Logic Means 30 partially automates the dividing of the partnership interest into respective, valued interests for the estate for years and the remainder interest. Computation of the values is based on fixed-income pricing techniques widely accepted by fixed-income investors.

In this other embodiment of the invention, the hardware, logic, and computer screens are as described above, with modifications to reflect the different kind of property being divided. Reflecting these modifications, Data Form 52, of which Screen 1 of Specimen 2 is an example, accepts inputs for a tax-exempt security with constant debt service payments.

The user enters or edits a column of debt service payments (instead of the rents in the above-mentioned embodiment) until all payments have been entered.

Other Stored Model Financial Document 37 represents other financial documentation required to successfully place the securitized components. For each component, these include a securities document, e.g., one or more of the following group: an organizational document for an entity such that a certificate evidencing an ownership or equity interest in the entity is deemed a security for securities law purposes, a security evidencing an ownership or equity interest in such an entity, and a disclosure document for securities law purposes, such as an offering memorandum, prospectus, or term sheet, which would normally include some or all of the following:

- Security Description
- Entity Description
- Tax-Exempt Fixed-Income Security(ies)
- Held by Entity (Description)

- Description of Borrower(s) Financial Assessments
- Financial Analysis Based Upon Various Assumptions and Inputs
- Presentation of Risk Characteristics

In this description, the term "securities law" can refer either to United States federal securities law alone or to all applicable United States federal, state and territorial securities law.

FIG. 5 represents the input and computational logic of this embodiment of Logic Means 30, which again is substantially as discussed in the above-mentioned embodiment. The pricing logic for components is analogous to the pricing of the estate for years in the case of property. However, unlike the application of this invention to property, every financial asset in the present embodiment - the original asset together with all components - is treated as a fixed-income asset, and is valued via fixed-income technology.

Values can be expressed, and computations performed, in absolute terms of a currency unit such as dollars, or in relative terms such as percentages of current value or original issue value of the tax-exempt securities in the partnership portfolio of interest. While all contracts ultimately require values to be expressed in absolute terms, comparisons of profitability are more easily made in relative terms. Specimen 2 illustrates both modes of expression for System 12 input and output.

To simplify the language in what follows, the remaining discussion will refer to "securities" in the singular only, i.e., "security;" however, it will be understood that the discussion applies both to single-security portfolios and multiple security portfolios held by the partnership. Where possible, the discussion will simply refer to the security as the "partnership portfolio." Similarly, the term "investor," when applied to the holders of estate for years and remainder components, is intended to refer to both the singular and plural cases.

The logic of Input Data 124 receives a schedule of interest rates for AAA publicly traded general obligation municipal bonds of annual maturities from one to thirty-five years.

This serves as the analogue of the yield curve for the tax-exempt bond market, i.e., the basis for pricing all other tax-exempt securities, and this input is used by each pricing calculation herein. Input Data 126 receives a schedule of additional interest investors expect for holding a type of tax-exempt portfolio held by a limited partnership. Block 136 roughly estimates a remaining average life of the partnership portfolio, selects the corresponding AAA general obligation rate and risk premium, and adds them to obtain the current yield required by the fixed-income market for the partnership portfolio.

Input Data 132 receives the schedule of payments expected from the partnership portfolio. This will usually be in the form of a file specifying payment values and dates.

However, in some cases an alternate description may be appropriate. For example, in the case of a single-security portfolio with constant debt service, the specification of principal value, frequency of payments, and amortization term constitutes a description from which, together with the yield rate from Input Data 134, a schedule of debt service payments may be reconstructed.

Using data received by Input Data Blocks 130 and 132, Block 142 extracts a schedule of remaining cash flows expected from the partnership portfolio, and computes a present value by discounting the cash flows at the rate received from Block 136. Based on this present value, an improved estimate of the average life of the portfolio is computed by Block 140.

Block 136 uses this improved estimate iteratively to recompute the current portfolio yield, and the recomputed portfolio yield is used by Blocks 142 and 140 to recompute the portfolio value and average life, respectively. As discussed earlier, average life is relatively insensitive to changes in the discount rate, so one or two iterations is almost always sufficient to obtain consistent output values that will not change with additional iterations.

This linked iteration is used four more times in the logic of Logic Means 30: in

the calculations of discount rate, and the price, and the average lives of the estate for years and the remainder. The other examples are virtually identical, and will not be discussed separately.

Box 146 receives a percentage of the partnership that will be separated into estate for years and remainder components, and Box 148 computes a complementary value of the partnership that will not be separated into components. It is possible that several partnership interests will be separated into components, and that various estate for years components will have distinct terms; however, typically there will be only one partnership interest that will be separated into components, and it will be the entire limited partnership interest. Consequently, the "term" of the estate for years is clear because usually there is only one estate for years. However, the invention is intended to include the more general case of multiple component separations as well.

The choice of partnership percentage that will be separated into components as an input is arbitrary, at least in the case in which one component is separated into components. It is equally acceptable to input the partnership percentage that will not be separated into components, and to output the percentage of the partnership that will be separated into components.

Block 148 receives the schedule of partnership cash flows that will be received after the date the components are separated and decomposes the cash flows into interest and repayment of principal portions, using the original interest rate at which the security was issued (from Input Data 134). These distinctions are important in valuing the components because, under current federal tax law, only the interest portion of each payment is automatically tax-exempt; the repayment of principal portion is sheltered from federal taxation only to the extent that cost recovery deductions generated by the security are available to the security holder(s).

It will frequently be the case that the original tax-exempt interest rate received by Input Data 134 equals the current tax-exempt yield rate computed by Block 136. One natural

way for this to occur is if the tax-exempt security in the partnership portfolio is created at the same time as the estate for years and remainder components. In this case, the embodiment of the invention defined herein will generate documentation for the tax-exempt security as well as documentation for the estate for years and remainder components.

5 Block 152 multiplies the payment schedules for interest and repayment of principal by the percentage of the partnership that will be separated into components to compute schedules for interest payments and repayment of principal payments that will be split between the components.

10 The length of the estate for years term received by Input Data 150 is used by Blocks 154 and 156 to split the schedules of interest and repayment of principal payments into schedules of payments that will be received by the estate for years investor and the remainder investor, respectively.

15 Block 158 receives the schedule of risk premium values for a security of the type represented by the estate for years. The estate for years risk premium schedule is related to the partnership portfolio risk premium schedule, but may differ due to different investor perceptions of risk in the two types of investments. While credit risk for the estate for years is the same as credit risk for the partnership portfolio, liquidity risk may be different. The liquidity risk will be increased if the estate for years is viewed as more difficult to sell prior to maturity than the partnership portfolio, as will be the case before this product is well-established in the
20 fixed-income marketplace. But the liquidity risk will also lessen because the average life of the estate for years is shorter than the average life of the partnership portfolio. The combined effect on liquidity risk as perceived by investors is difficult to predict, and may have to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

25 The estate for years risk premium may also contain a component due to perceived tax risk, i.e., the risk that not all of the predicted incremental tax benefits associated

with the estate for years will be received by the estate for years investor. This risk may be substantial in some cases, and nonexistent in others. For example, if the estate for years component carries insurance against loss of economic benefits due to a change in the tax laws, the estate for years investor would not be expected to demand additional return for tax risk, because this investor is not exposed to any risk of economic loss as a consequence of this risk dimension.

For marketing purposes, the estate for years component may disburse cash payments according to a different schedule than the partnership portfolio. For example, the partnership portfolio may receive payments monthly, or at irregular intervals (e.g., if the portfolio contains several securities), whereas the estate for years makes disbursements semiannually. Input Data 160 receives the frequency of estate for years cash disbursements, and Input Data 162 receives the tax-exempt interest rate the general partner(s) guarantee to accrue on warehoused payments from the partnership portfolio, usually from a tax-exempt money market fund.

Block 166 computes the cash payment schedule of the estate for years component. Each payment is computed by adding together the portion of the partnership portfolio disbursements warehoused for the estate for years investor since the last disbursement, and adding to that the interest accrued on the warehoused payments.

Block 164 computes the estate for years yield rate as in the case of the partnership portfolio yield rate (cf. Block 136).

Block 174 computes the estate for years purchase price by discounting the cash flows from Block 168. In general, this computation is an interactive process. First, Block 170 discounts the aftertax estate for years cash flows at the estate for years yield rate computed by Block 164. This discounts all of the interest portions of the cash flows, but assumes that repayment of principal portions are reduced by tax payments before discounting, where tax

payments are computed using the projected tax rates from Input Data 162.

Next a schedule of estate for years amortization deductions is computed in Block 182, a present value of amortization deductions is computed by Block 184, and an updated iterate for the estate for years purchase price is computed by summing the output of Blocks 170 and 184. Then the loop is repeated as shown in FIG. 5(B), until the computed value of the estate for years purchase price ceases to change significantly with additional iterations.

The projected tax schedule of the estate for years purchaser received from Input Data 168 is essential to the valuation of amortization of tax deductions in Block 184. If the estate for years purchaser were assumed to be a tax-exempt investor, the present value of the tax deductions would be zero. This reveals an important point: as with conventional tax-exempt securities, the estate for years component is worth more to a taxable investor than to a tax-exempt investor. Furthermore, as the tax bracket of the estate for years investor increases, so does the value of the estate for years component.

Typically, the projected tax rate schedule received from Input Data 168 will consist of a single tax rate, and some implementations of Logic Means 30 will make this simplification.

It is not always necessary to compute the value of the estate for years component iteratively. If the cash flows from the partnership portfolio are sufficiently regular, for example if debt service payments do not vary and are made at regular intervals (e.g., as is the case for a single-security partnership portfolio with constant debt service payments, and possibly a balloon payment at maturity), then computation of the estate for years purchase price in Block 174 is made via an analytic formula without Block 170 and without iterative computations.

The output of Block 174 shows the value of applying the innovation to tax-exempt securities. The estate for years component generates amortization deductions to

shelter a portion of the cash flows received by the estate for years component from taxes. However, because the partnership portfolio is tax-exempt, portions of the cash flows attributed to interest are already tax-exempt. For cases in which tax-exempt interest represents a sufficiently large part of estate for years cash flow, estate for years amortization deductions will be greater than needed to shelter the repayment of principal portions of estate for years cash flows from taxes. These excess amortization deductions can be used to reduce taxes on disbursements from (other) taxable investments, which implies that the estate for years value is greater than the value of the estate for years cash flows alone.

The incremental value represented by excess amortization deductions is computed in Block 176, which subtracts the value of the tax-exempt estate for years cash flows computed in Block 172 from the estate for years purchase price computed in Block 174. Block 176 reveals the business/economic value created by the application of component separation to tax-exempt securities. This invention is not tied to any particular amortization or cost recovery schedule for the estate for years, as long as the contribution of the present value of tax deductions generated by the estate for years component enhances the estate for years value relative to its value as a schedule of tax-exempt cash flows.

Block 178 computes the implied yield on the estate for years component based on cash flow alone. This is an important safety check on the validity of the estate for years amortization deductions, because under current tax law deductions are invalid if they create an asset with negative or zero expected investment return. Because the estate for years is a fixed-income asset, implied yield to maturity based on cash flow alone equals expected investment return. Thus the output of Block 178 must be greater than zero for the prices computed by the invention to be valid.

Block 180 computes the average life, half life, and duration of the estate for years using the full schedule of estate for years cash flows plus projected tax savings. This

output is used in the iterative calculation of the estate for years yield rate as in the previous examples of this process.

Computation of the remainder component price entails a complication not present in computing the estate for years price, due to the fact that is a zero-coupon security, i.e., due to the fact that no cash flow is generated during the estate for years term.

Consequently, the tax basis of the remainder component will never be large enough to tax shelter all of the return of principal payments received by the remainder, so that a portion of the cash flows received by the remainder investor is subject to federal taxation.

This implies that the remainder component can be valued in at least two ways:

(1) as a tax-exempt security, on the basis of its aftertax cash flows; or (2) a conventional taxable security, valued on the basis of its pretax cash flows. In case (1), the projected tax rate schedule of the purchaser affects the computation of the purchase price, whereas in case (2), the purchase price computation is independent of the tax bracket of the purchaser. Logic Means 30 computes the remainder value as a tax-exempt security in Block 198, and the remainder value as a taxable security in Block 212. Logic Means 30 selects the larger value in Block 214, and outputs a recommendation as to the appropriate marketing strategy, i.e., whether to market the remainder as a tax-exempt fixed-income security or a taxable fixed-income security.

As a longer term zero-coupon investment, the regularity or irregularity of remainder cash flows has little to do with asset marketability. Because there is little to gain by rescheduling the remainder cash flows via cash flow warehousing, this degree of complexity is omitted from the structure of the remainder component by the logic means.

Block 190 computes the yield rate for the remainder under the assumption that it is regarded as a tax-exempt security.

The computation of the remainder price in Block 198 proceeds iteratively exactly

as in the case of the estate for years, substituting Block 192 for Block 170, Block 206 for Block 182, and Block 208 for Block 184. Also, again as with computation of the estate for years purchase price, the iterations can be avoided and replaced by an analytic formula for the tax-exempt remainder purchase price if the remainder cash flows are assumed to be sufficiently regular.

The computation of the average life of a fixed-income security is based on pretax cash flows and pretax interest rate. Block 196 computes the implied pretax remainder interest rate. This value is identical to the tax-exempt yield rate computed by Block 190 if the tax rate schedule from Input Data 188 is zero, and in general the value computed by Block 196 differs only slightly from the tax-exempt yield rate. The interest rate computed by Block 196 together with the pretax cash flows and the tax-exempt remainder purchase price from Block 198 are used to compute the tax-exempt average life for the remainder in Block 194.

Viewing the remainder as a taxable fixed-income security, the corresponding computations become much simpler. Input Data 200 receives the conventional Treasury yield curve, and Input Data 202 the corresponding (taxable) risk premium curve. Block 204 computes the taxable remainder yield rate, and Block 212 computes the taxable remainder purchase as the present value of the pretax remainder cash flows discounted at the yield rate computed in Block 204. As in previous cases, Block 210 computes the average life, half life, and duration for the taxable remainder, and the average life is fed back to Block 204 to iterate the computation of the taxable remainder yield rate.

Block 240 computes the sum of the estate for years and remainder prices. Block 242 computes a measure of profitability for the separation transaction by computing the difference between: (1) the sum of the estate for years price, the remainder price, the value of the unseparated portion of the partnership interests, and any underwriting fees received in connection with the overall transaction, and (2) the price of the tax-exempt fixed-income

portfolio acquired by the partnership.

An additional feature of component decomposition applied to tax-exempt fixed-income portfolios arises because of the zero-coupon nature of the remainder interest.

During the estate for years term, the remainder is a zero-coupon security, and the return earned on the remainder is tax-deferred for a remainder investor; taxes are only due when the estate for years term has expired and the remainder investor begins to receive cash flows, or when the remainder is sold. Consequently, a tax-effective strategy for a philanthropic remainder purchaser would be the following: hold the remainder during the estate for years term while it earns tax-deferred returns, then make a charitable donation of the remainder when the estate for years term expires and take a charitable deduction enhanced by the increase in the remainder value. In addition, the remainder purchaser receives the satisfaction of seeing a favorite charitable foundation or institution receive a substantial fixed-income security as a gift.

Logic Means 30 computes values to describe and measure the value generated by a remainder purchaser through a remainder donation. The key value needed by the remainder purchaser is the projected value of the remainder at the time of the donation. This value is a fixed-income present value computation analogous to the other present value computations made by Logic Means 30 in this application.

Input Data 220 receives the projected date of a remainder donation. Frequently, though not necessarily, the projected donation date will be near the expiration of the estate for years term.

Input Data 215 receives the AAA g. o. curve projected for the date of the donation, and Input Data 216 receives the corresponding risk premium curve projected for that date. Block 218 selects the appropriate AAA base rate and risk premium based on the average life of the remainder at the projected time of the remainder donation, and sums these two rates to obtain the projected discount rate needed to compute the projected present value of the

remainder at the time it is donated.

Block 224 computes the projected value of the remainder at the projected donation date; using this value, Block 222 computes the average life, half life, and duration for the remainder at the projected donation date. Using the remainder purchase price computed earlier, Block 230 computes the projected growth rate in the remainder value between the remainder purchase date and the remainder donation date.

Using a projected donor tax rate schedule received by Input Data 228, Block 228 computes the projected value of the donor tax saving generated for the remainder investor by the remainder donation.

Block 232 computes the rate of return for the remainder purchaser from an investment equal in value to the remainder purchase price on the component separation date that generates a return equal in value to the projected value of the donor tax saving at the remainder donation date.

Finally, under the additional assumption that the tax-exempt portfolio held by the partnership is a financial obligation of the intended recipient of the remainder donation, Block 234 subtracts the remainder cash flows after the projected donation date from the tax-exempt portfolio cash flows and recomputes the cost of debt capital on the tax-exempt portfolio based on the remaining cash flows and the initial value of the tax-exempt portfolio. This is an additional piece of financial information to aid the remainder purchaser in gauging the effectiveness of a prospective remainder donation under the assumption that the intended donation recipient is the original issuer of the tax-exempt portfolio; in this case, Block 234 measures the reduction in the cost of capital for the fixed-income debt obligations in the partnership portfolio due to the cancellation of the portion of the debt represented by the remainder component.

E. Interrelated Computer Systems

That aspect of the invention illustrated with respect to FIG. 2, etc., can function in cooperation with other computer systems respectively in different institutions involved in the decomposition. One or both component buyers preferably employ a digital electrical Computer System 243, comprised of a processor in a computer, input means, output means, and logic means, such as preferably a computer program. Computer System 243 in FIG. 6 is programmed to receive and store cash flow and tax deduction schedules provided to the component buyer, or at least some of the Output 24 of System 2. This data can be communicated electronically or by manually entering the data from hard copy produced by System 2 into Computer System 243 by a keyboard. The Computer System 243 is programmed to: (1) compute and/or recompute taxes, (2) complete and/or generate required annual and/or interim tax filing schedules, and/or (3) generate investment portfolio and income accounting reports required by regulatory agencies on a periodic basis from regulated institutional investors. This can include generation of an accounting income and valuation schedule to value an equity interest in a component and income therefrom for accounting purposes between the purchase date of the equity interest and the end of the estate for years term or beyond, based on generally accepted accounting principles, and can include insertion of the income and valuation schedule or portions thereof in investment portfolio and income accounting reporting and documentation. Parameters for this programming are straightforward: the tax code and accounting standards of the regulator(s).

More particularly, this can be characterized as providing a second digital electrical computer controlled by a processor, the processor being controlled by logic means for receiving and storing in memory accessible by the computer electrical signals representing cash flow and tax deduction schedules provided to a component buyer. The logic means is also for manipulating the electrical signals representing cash flow and tax deduction schedules

to produce altered electrical signals corresponding to at least one of the group consisting of (1) computing the tax, (2) generating a tax filing schedule, and (3) generating documentation at an output means electrically connected to said second computer.

Computer System 244 has hardware and logic means analogous to Computer System 243, except that the computer system is programmed particularly to examine a different tax and/or investment scenario than that used in the decomposition conducted in accordance with System 2 for at least one of the components, e.g., a tax scenario under a different interpretation of the tax code or a change in the tax code. Computer System 244 is programmed to generate a tax schedule from input data representing: (1) a breakdown of the cash payment schedule into schedules of interest/income payments and return of principal payments, (2) the security purchase price, and -- in the case of estate for years securities -- (3) the estate for years term. This input data includes at least some of the output 24. The Computer System 244 in FIG. 6 can also be programmed to format the schedule of tax deductions for transmittal to other computer systems, and to store and transmit this schedule in exactly the same way that System 2 does.

Computer System 244 thus can be programmed to compute: (1) independent verification of the tax deduction schedules furnished to purchasers by sellers, and/or (2) a sensitivity analysis of the effect of future modifications in the tax code on the tax deduction schedule generated by the security and/or the effect of these modifications on the present value of the aftertax cash flows.

More particularly, the Computer System 244 can be characterized as providing a second digital electrical computer controlled by third logic means controlling a second processor in manipulating other digital electrical signals representing next input data to the second computer, the next input data characterizing at least one of the at least two components decomposed from the property, the manipulating by the second processor including

transforming the other digital electrical signals into other modified digital electrical signals representing a respective value for the at least one of the two components, the respective value being computed to reflect taxation for the components under a second tax and/or investment scenario. Additionally involved is providing second input means electrically connected to the second computer converting the next input data into the other digital electrical signals, and communicating the corresponding other digital electrical signals to the second computer; and providing second output means electrically connected to the second computer for receiving the other modified digital electrical signals from the second computer, and converting the other modified digital electrical signals representing the respective value into a printed document.

Computer System 244 usually computes output values, for example, component prices and expected returns for a specific set of input parameter values at the time property decomposition into components occurs. Computer System 244 can also be programmed to perform risk analysis for the output parameters, e.g., by Monte Carlo analysis, for example, for the expected remainder annual return.

More particularly, an example of a risk analysis input (e.g., in the case of expected remainder annual return) is a probability distribution for the expected property value at a future time (e.g., at the end of the estate for years term) and a set of values for the other input parameters for the embodiment. Computer System 244 can be programmed to generate random samples from the probability distribution for expected future property value, and each random sample for the expected future property value can be combined with the fixed values for the other input parameters and processed to generate a set of output values, including a value for expected annual remainder return. By generating repeated random samples of the multiple future property value (e.g., normally at least one thousand, and usually at least ten thousand), Computer System 244 generates a probability distribution for the expected annual remainder return and can compute investment risk parameters for the expected annual

remainder return from the distribution, for example, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis.

In cases involving further decomposition of the remainder component into a preferred interest and a residual interest, Computer System 244 also generates a probability distribution for the expected annual residual return and can compute investment risk parameters for the expected annual residual return from the distribution, for example, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis.

For the case of support for a decision about a commitment to component decomposition significantly in advance of the expected date for the component decomposition or in advance of the expected date for at least one component purchase, Computer System 144 can compute the probability that the decomposition of property into components and the at least one component purchase will become uneconomical due to changes in the values of input parameters between the date of the analysis and the expected date of component separation.

More particularly, in this case, an example of an additional input for a Computer System 244 risk analysis is a probability distribution for at least one input parameter, for example, a multivariate probability distribution for the following group of input parameters: the yield curve, the risk premium curve for the estate for years component, the risk premium curve for the preferred interest (in cases wherein there is or will be a preferred interest), and the future property value that will be expected at the time of component decomposition. An example of an additional input value for Computer System 244 in this case is at least one of the following: a value for the minimum required annual return for remainder interest investor(s), a value for the minimum required annual return for residual interest investor(s), and a value for the minimum required annual return for estate for years interest investor(s). Computer System 244 generates a multivariate distribution for the output parameters, from which it can compute a risk analysis of the financial success or failure of the transaction. For example, Computer System can compute at least one of the values for the following risk parameters: the probability

that the sum of the estate for years purchase price and the remainder interest purchase price will not be sufficient to cover the sale price of the property together with associated expenses such as real estate brokerage commissions and the cost of component decomposition, the expected magnitude of the deficit, the expected magnitude of the deficit given that a deficit does occur, and the below-target semivariance of the deficit.

Computer System 246 is again structurally analogous to that of Computer System 243, with the digital electrical computer being controlled in its signal processing by a processor, etc. However, Computer System 246 can be used by an insurance company, for example, in computing premiums for writing insurance against the savings that accrue to the component purchaser from tax deductions generated by the component. Computing insurance premiums for a given event is a well explored discipline, though in the present case, it would reflect sensitivity analyses of the effect of tax code modifications too. Thus, the invention discussed with respect to FIG. 2 can be employed in combination with software for determining insurance premiums. Because tax deductions are default free, there is no credit risk associated with these deductions that might be reduced by insurance. However, insurance can be written against legislative risk that results from potential (future) changes in the tax law, such as: (1) changes in tax brackets and rates that inversely affect the value of tax deductions generated by the security, and (2) modifications of tax code regulations regarding availability and/or scheduling of tax deductions.

More particularly, Computer System 246 can be characterized as providing a second digital electrical computer controlled by third logic means controlling a second processor in manipulating other digital electrical signals representing next input data to the second computer, the next input data characterizing at least one of the two components decomposed from the property, the manipulating by the second processor including transforming the other digital electrical signals into other modified digital electrical signals

representing a respective value under a second tax scenario for the at least one of the two components, the manipulating by the second processor also including transforming the other digital electrical signals into still other modified digital electrical signals representing an insurance premium for insurance against the second tax scenario. Additionally involved is providing second input means electrically connected to the second computer converting the next input data into the other digital electrical signals, and communicating the corresponding other digital electrical signals to the second computer; and providing second output means electrically connected to the second computer for receiving the still other modified digital electrical signals from the second computer, and converting the still other modified digital electrical signals representing the insurance premium into a printed document.

Computer System 246 can also be used by an insurance company in computing premiums for writing insurance against an economic risk in a component. For the case of an estate for years component, this can include insurance to protect the estate for years holder against any property-related risk that might otherwise be assumed by purchase of the estate for years component in cases wherein the existing leases are not bondable net. Insurance for the estate for years component can also include credit enhancement insurance to raise the credit rating of the estate for years component to investment grade in cases wherein one or more existing lessees for the property have below-investment-grade credit ratings. For the case of a remainder component, this can include residual value insurance, which sets a minimum target valuation for the property and insures the remainder interest holder against the risk that the property value will be below the target valuation when the remainder interest matures into ownership of the property.

In the case of residual value insurance for remainders, such policies have been discussed in recent years for conventional real estate ownership. However, in this case they suffer from the defect that the insurer has a subordinate claim on the real estate to any

mortgage lender. Thus the insurer can suffer huge losses if tenants default and the mortgage lender forecloses because of temporary cash flow deficiencies, events which have nothing to do with the underlying economics of the real estate. By contrast, residual value insurance on the remainder provides the insurer with an unsubordinated claim on the real estate. This is the rationale for the innovation of residual value insurance for remainders.

Computer System 248 in FIG. 6 is again structurally analogous to that of Computer System 244, except it is programmed, to: (1) receive market-based interest rate inputs, (2) compute the current market-based yield/discount rate for the component, (3) determine the current market-based price of the component by computing the sum of the present values of expected aftertax future cash flows and future purchaser tax savings from tax deductions generated by the component.

Computer System 248 is adapted to provide analytic support for purchasers who might need to sell or resell the component security at some time prior to the maturity date of the security. Thus, making use of logic such as that in FIG. 2, Computer System 248 is programmed to price the security for resale and to compute the schedule of tax deductions generated by the security for the subsequent owner if a resale effort is successful.

More particularly, Computer System 248 can be characterized as providing a second digital electrical computer controlled by third logic means controlling a second processor in manipulating other digital electrical signals representing next input data to the second computer, the next input data characterizing at least one of the two components decomposed from the property, the manipulating by the second processor including transforming the other digital electrical signals into other modified digital electrical signals representing a respective value under a tax scenario for the at least one of the two components, the manipulating by the second processor also including computing current market-based yield/discount rate for the at least one component, and determining a

market/based price of the at least one component by computing a sum of present values of expected aftertax future cash flows and future purchaser tax savings from tax deductions generated by the at least one component. Additionally involved is providing second input means electrically connected to the second computer converting the next input data into the other digital electrical signals, and communicating the corresponding other digital electrical signals to the second computer; and providing second output means electrically connected to the second computer for receiving the other modified digital electrical signals from the second computer, and converting the other modified digital electrical signals into an illustration of data corresponding to the other modified electrical signals.

As with any of the above-referenced computer systems and methods for making or using them, the invention extends to any kind of property, including a portfolio of at least one tax-exempt fixed income security. Further, the tax may be computed in different ways, including with an accelerated deduction for at least one of the components, as well as taxation under different interpretations of the existing tax code, or under a changed tax code altogether, without at all departing from the spirit of the invention of the computer system and methods related to electrical signal processing.

VI. CONCLUSION

While a particular embodiment of the present invention has been disclosed, it is to be understood that various different modifications are possible and are within the true spirit of the invention, the scope of which is to be determined with reference to the claims set forth below. Of course, the invention can be carried out by using multiple computers or by using the same computer to handle operations sequentially, as would be equivalent under the circumstances--software embodiments being equivalent to hardwired embodiments, as is well known in the art. There is no intention, therefore, to limit the invention to the exact disclosure presented herein as a teaching of one embodiment of the invention.

SPECIMEN 1

SCREEN 1

ESTATE FOR YEARS/REMAINDER INPUT PARAMETERS

	PROPERTY VALUATION:	\$28,000,000
5	TREASURY BOND YIELD BASIS:	5.40%
	(AVERAGE LIFE = 5.66)	
	RENTAL INCOME RISK PREMIUM:	1.50%
	ESTATE FOR YEARS TAX RATE:	40.00%
	COMPONENT SEPARATION COSTS/FEE:	\$800,000
10	RENTABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE:	280,940
	ZERO-COUPON RISK-FREE RATE:	10.00%
	WRAP INSURANCE COST:	3.00%
	FUTURE REMAINDER VALUE:	100.00%
	INITIAL ANNUAL RENT:	\$ 3,080,000
15	TERM (MONTHS):	60
	SECOND ANNUAL RENT:	\$ 3,388,000
	TERM (MONTHS):	60
	THIRD ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
	TERM (MONTHS):	0
20	FOURTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
	TERM (MONTHS):	0
	FIFTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
	TERM (MONTHS):	0
	SIXTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
25	TERM (MONTHS):	0

SEVENTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
TERM (MONTHS):	0
EIGHTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
TERM (MONTHS):	0
5 NINTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
TERM (MONTHS):	0
TENTH ANNUAL RENT:	\$0
TERM (MONTHS):	0

SPECIMEN 1

SCREEN 2

ESTATE FOR YEARS/REMAINDER OUTPUT PARAMETERS

ESTATE FOR YEARS PURCHASE PRICE:	\$22,560,530
ESTATE FOR YEARS TERM (MONTHS):	120
ESTATE FOR YEARS YIELD RATE:	6.90%
AFTERTAX BOND YIELD RATE:	4.14%
AFTERTAX ESTATE FOR YEARS YIELD:	4.34%
PRETAX BOND EQUIVALENT	
ESTATE FOR YEARS YIELD:	7.23%
BOND EQUIVALENT ESTATE FOR YEARS VALUE:	\$22,772,597
INITIAL RENT/SQUARE FOOT:	\$10.96
REMAINDER PURCHASE PRICE:	\$6,239,470
GROSS PROPERTY SALE PRICE:	\$28,800,000
25 ANNUAL REMAINDER RETURN:	16.20%

REMAINDER PRICE/SQUARE FOOT:	\$22.21
REMAINDER PRICE/SQ.FT. AT	
ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY:	\$57.61
CURRENT PRICE/SQ.FT.	
5 NET TO SELLER :	\$99.67
INITIAL CAP RATE =	11.00%

SPECIMEN 1

SCREEN 3

ADDITIONAL OUTPUT PARAMETERS

PRESENT VALUE OF ENHANCEMENT:	15.93%
PV OF ENHANCEMENT:	\$4,460,877
(DOLLARS)	

SPECIMEN 1

SCREEN 4

ADDITIONAL INPUT PARAMETERS

INSURED MINIMUM PROPERTY VALUE:	50.00%
RESIDUAL VALUE INSURANCE PREMIUM FEE:	\$1,000,000
ADDITIONAL ASSOCIATED FEES:	\$100,000
TREASURY BOND YIELD BASIS:	6.00%
INSURER CREDIT RISK PREMIUM:	1.50%

LIQUIDATION/REFINANCING FEES:	1.00%
EXTRA MONTHS TO RETIRE PREFERRED:	0

ADDITIONAL OUTPUT PARAMETERS

PREFERRED INTEREST ANNUAL RETURN:	7.50%
PREFERRED INTEREST PURCHASE PRICE:	\$6,792,715
RESIDUAL INTEREST PURCHASE PRICE:	\$546,755
RESIDUAL INTEREST ANNUAL RETURN:	38.02%
REMAINDER-TO-RESIDUAL RATIO:	11.41
RESIDUAL LEVERAGE RATIO:	5.59
INSURED VALUE/SQUARE FOOT:	\$49.83

SPECIMEN 2

SCREEN 1

ESTATE FOR YEARS/REMAINDER INPUT PARAMETERS

5	TAX-EXEMPT AAA G.O. BOND BASE:	5.90%
	(AVERAGE LIFE = 8.81)	
	ORIGINAL SECURITY RISK PREMIUM:	1.00%
	AAA G.O. ESTATE FOR YEARS BASE:	5.70%
	(AVERAGE LIFE = 5.66)	
10	ESTATE FOR YEARS RISK PREMIUM:	1.10%
	AAA G.O. REMAINDER BASE:	6.00%
	(AVERAGE LIFE = 12.72)	
	REMAINDER RISK PREMIUM:	1.00%
	TREASURY (TAXABLE) REMAINDER BASE:	8.00%
15	(AVERAGE LIFE = 12.73)	
	REMAINDER (TAXABLE) RISK PREMIUM:	1.00%
	ESTATE FOR YEARS TAX RATE:	40.00%
	REMAINDER INTEREST TAX RATE:	40.00%
	ESTATE FOR YEARS TERM (YEARS):	10.00
20	ORIGINAL SECURITY TERM (YEARS):	15.00
	AMORTIZATION TERM (YEARS):	15.00
	ESTATE FOR YEARS GIC RATE:	4.00%
	GENERAL PARTNER SHARE:	1.00%
	UNDERWRITER FEE:	0.00%

25

SPECIMEN 2

SCREEN 2

ESTATE FOR YEARS/REMAINDER OUTPUT PARAMETERS

ORIGINAL SECURITY ANNUALIZED YIELD: 6.90%

5 ESTATE FOR YEARS CASH-ON-CASH YIELD: 4.21%

(CASH FLOW AV. LIFE = 5.60)

ESTATE FOR YEARS YIELD: 6.80%

REMAINDER YIELD AS TAX-EXEMPT: 7.00%

(PRETAX YIELD = 8.66%)

10 REMAINDER YIELD AS TAXABLE BOND: 9.00%

ORIGINAL SECURITY DEBT SERVICE: 10.72%

THE REMAINDER VALUE IS HIGHER IF IT
IS MARKETING AS A TAX-EXEMPT BOND.

ESTATE FOR YEARS PRICE: 86.59%

15 REMAINDER PRICE AS TAX-EXEMPT: 18.12%

REMAINDER PRICE AS TAXABLE BOND: 17.38%

SUM OF COMPONENT PRICES: 104.71%

PROFIT (INCL. G.P.SHARE+FEE): 5.71%

SPECIMEN 2

SCREEN 3

TRANSACTION DOLLAR AMOUNTS

PRINCIPAL VALUE = \$50,000,000

ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE = \$5,359,481

25 ESTATE FOR YEARS PURCHASE PRICE = \$43,297,056

REMAINDER PURCHASE PRICE = \$9,060,219

SPECIMEN 2

SCREEN 4

5

REMAINDER DONATION ANALYSIS

INPUT PARAMETERS

PROJECTED AAA G.O. REMAINDER BASE

AT ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY: 5.75%

(AVERAGE LIFE = 2.68)

10 REMAINDER RISK PREMIUM AT MATURITY: 1.00%

REMAINDER DONOR TAX RATE: 40.00%

ADDITIONAL COST TO BORROWER: 0.00%

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

15 PROJECTED REMAINDER YIELD AT

ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY: 6.75%

PROJECTED REMAINDER VALUE AT

ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY: 44.93%

PROJECTED DONOR TAX SAVING

20 AT ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY: 17.97%

PROJECTED DONOR GIFT GROWTH RATE

THROUGH ESTATE FOR YEARS TERM: 9.50%

PROJECTED AFTERTAX DONOR ANNUAL RETURN: -0.08%

IMPLIED DONATION RECIPIENT COST OF

25 BORROWED CAPITAL: 1.48%

PROJECTED \$\$ DONOR TAX DEDUCTION AT

ESTATE FOR YEARS MATURITY = \$22,463,386

PROJECTED \$\$ DONOR TAX SAVING = \$8,985,354

SPECIMEN 3

SUMMARY OF TERMS

THE ESTATE FOR YEARS COMPONENT SECURITY

For Real Estate To Be Occupied By

Anonymous Mortgage Company At Typical Industrial Park

Anytown, Illinois

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY:

The security, henceforth known as the "Security," is the sole beneficial interest in a grantor trust that will be established to hold the deed to an estate for years in the land and improvements described in Exhibit A, henceforth known as the "Premises." The estate for years will be created as part of a transaction in which fee simple ownership of the Premises will change hands, the estate for years to be acquired by the trust and the remainder interest to be acquired by a legally separate entity.

The Premises have been fully (100%) pre-leased on a triple-net basis to a single tenant for an initial term of approximately ten years. The lease is uncancellable during the initial term except as described below. The Security entitles the holder to receive Base Rent from the lease on the Premises during the initial lease term, and to re-lease the Premises subject to specified restrictions in the event of premature lease cancellation.

The Security has similar investment characteristics to an asset-backed bond: a debt-like obligation with the right to legal recourse to compel Tenant performance absent Tenant bankruptcy; and in Tenant bankruptcy, a senior claim to repossess the asset (term occupancy of the Premises) that secures the debt-like obligation if the Tenant repudiates the obligation. The general rental agreement formalizes financial restrictions, offering sufficient security for classification of the Security as a fixed-income investment for regulatory purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY TERM:

Expiration of the estate for years term will coincide with expiration of the initial lease term. The period from acquisition of the estate for years by the grantor trust to expiration of the initial lease term will henceforth be known as the "Term."

Covenants in the estate for years deed and the remainder interest deed will provide for claims of the estate for years beneficiary incurred during the Term to survive the Term expiration. The grantor trust indenture will provide for continuation of the trust until all such claims are resolved.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY LEASE:

The Tenant is Anonymous Mortgage Company, a wholly-owned affiliate of Anonymous Conglomerate Corporation. The lease is tentatively scheduled to begin on 15 October 1992, and will expire on the last day of the calendar month that contains the tenth anniversary of the Commencement Eve Date, where the Commencement Eve Date is the day immediately prior to the commencement of the lease term.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY CASH FLOWS:

Security cash flows consist of Base Rent from the Anonymous Mortgage lease. Annual Base Rent is determined by multiplying the annual base rent per square foot by the building net square footage. Initial annual Base Rent per square foot is \$11.00. The preliminary estimate of net square footage is 100,000 feet, implying an estimated initial Annual Base rent of \$1,100,000.

The building net square footage, and hence the initial net rent, will be finalized for the Term as described in Lease Section 3.02 within ten days of the Lease Commencement date.

Annual Base Rent per square foot in subsequent lease years is determined by increasing the base rent per square foot in the preceding year by three percent (3%) and rounding the resulting value off to the nearest cent (\$0.01).

Base Rent is due in equal monthly installments at the beginning of each month.

Prepayment:

Security cash flows cannot be reduced by prepayment.

Tax Shields:

5 From a legal perspective the Security is an income-producing asset, so tax treatment of Security cash flows differs from tax treatment of cash flows generated by debt securities.

10 Tax deductions generated by the Security arise from amortization of a wasting asset purchase price rather than from the separation of cash flows into taxable and tax-exempt (i.e. interest and principal) components. Since Security deductions are generated by asset characteristics rather than by cash flow receipts, Security tax deductions are independent of cash flows. Consequently, whereas the credit risk of Security cash flows is determined by the credit risk of Anonymous Mortgage, Security tax deductions are default free.

15 The Security holder is entitled to an annual amortization deduction on the estate for years. The annual deduction is computed by multiplying the Security tax basis by the following ratio: the number of days during the tax year that the grantor trust held the estate for years divided by the number of days remaining in the estate for years on the first day of the tax year that the grantor trust held title.

20 Amortization deductions are classified for tax reporting purposes as passive deductions, and are subject to the restrictions of the Internal Revenue Code on the use of such deductions to offset taxes on income. These restrictions vary with the tax status and classification of the beneficiary.

DEFINITION OF DEFAULT:

25 Any of the following events constitutes a default under the Security lease:
failure by Tenant to pay monthly Rent when due, together with failure to pay within ten (10)

days after Landlord serves Tenant with written notice of past due Rent; failure by Tenant to perform or observe any other provision of the lease, provided that such failure continues for more than ten (10) days after Landlord gives Tenant written notice of such failure or, if the failure cannot be corrected within the ten (10) day period, provided that Tenant does not
5 commence to correct the failure within the ten (10) day period and thereafter pursue the correction through to completion within a reasonable time, and in any case prior to such time as failure to complete the correction could result in violation of any law, rule, or ordinance; failure by Tenant to pay monthly Rent on time more than three (3) times during any twelve (12) month period, or failure by Tenant to perform or observe any other provision of the lease more than
10 three (3) times during any twelve (12) month period; performance by Tenant of any act that results in the creation of a lien upon the Premises and fails to discharge the lien or post bond for the lien with Landlord as required by Lease Article XX; any attempt by Tenant to make an unpermitted assignment or sublease; failure by Tenant to maintain in force all insurance policies required by the lease, and such failure continues for more than ten (10) days after Landlord gives Tenant written notice of such failure; the filing of a petition against Tenant or any guarantor of the lease under any section of the Bankruptcy Code (and in the case of an involuntary proceeding, the filing is not permanently discharged or vacated within sixty (60)
15 days); if Tenant or any guarantor of the lease becomes insolvent or makes a transfer in fraud of creditors or makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors; a court-authorized appointment of
20 a receiver, custodian, or trustee for substantially all Tenant assets or all assets of or any guarantor of the lease is made and not subsequently vacated within sixty (60) days of the initial appointment date; the cumulative transfer of more than 50% interest in Anonymous Mortgage that results in Anonymous retaining less than a 50% interest Anonymous Mortgage.

DEFAULT RECOURSE:

Security Lease Provisions:

In event of default, Landlord has the right to enter and take possession of the Premises and if Landlord elects, at Tenant's expense release the Premises and/or repair any damage for which Tenant is responsible. In the event that Landlord relets the Premises: Tenant is liable for all costs associated with the default and with recovery of the Premises; all accumulated Rent up to the time the Anonymous Mortgage lease is terminated; costs associated with preparing the Premises for new tenants; and any deficiency between the present value of rent payable by new tenants over the remaining Term and the present value of Anonymous Mortgage rent contracted in the current lease. The deficiency between the present value of total rent payable by the new tenant(s) and contracted total rent in the Anonymous Mortgage lease can be calculated either: before the new lease(s) are signed, on the basis of expected market rent; after the new lease(s) are signed, on the basis of actual rent specified in the new lease(s).

Letter of Credit:

For the duration of the lease Anonymous or a successor Anonymous-affiliated parent of Anonymous Mortgage agrees to provide a one-time two million dollar (\$2,000,000) irrevocable letter of credit within two (2) business days of receipt of written notification from Landlord of any one of the following events: Tenant default under the lease that remains uncured for twenty (20) days after written notification to Anonymous Real Estate and which, in the case of nonmonetary default, Tenant has not commenced or has not diligently pursued to cure; a decline in Tenant net worth, as calculated annually, of either more than five percent (5%) of total Tenant assets or below twenty-five million dollars, which continues without correction for ten (10) business days after the determination of the decline. The letter of credit must be issued by a nationally recognized institution with sufficient funds available to fund such a credit instrument at the time of issuance.

In the event that Anonymous Real Estate or its successor Anonymous-affiliated

parent fails to provide the agreed-upon letter of credit as required, Anonymous agrees to provide the letter of credit within ten (10) business days of written notification from Landlord of nonperformance of the first-specified provider.

In event of Tenant default(s), Landlord can draw cumulatively against the credit line provided by the letter up to the lesser of the default amount and the remaining balance of the credit line. If Tenant default results in lease termination, the entire remaining balance on the letter of credit will be available immediately to the Landlord.

In event of a Tenant default resulting in lease termination prior to the end of the Term, then effective as of the termination date, the amount deemed due and owing to Landlord pursuant to the Letter of Credit agreement shall be the amount due and owing to Landlord pursuant to the lease remedies provisions.

In event that the scheduled letter of credit expiration date is earlier than the end of the Term, Landlord is entitled to draw upon the full outstanding balance of the credit line unless the letter is renewed at least thirty (30) days prior to scheduled expiration for an amount equal to the remaining outstanding balance.

INTERRUPTION OF CASH FLOWS:

Condemnation:

If the entire Premises is acquired or condemned by eminent domain, the lease terminates as of the date the condemning authority takes possession, and total Rent due is adjusted to that date.

If partial condemnation results in the loss by Landlord of at least five percent (5%) of the Building or ten percent (10%) of parking for the Building, then Tenant may elect to terminate the lease within thirty (30) days of final determination of the extent of the loss, termination to occur as of the date the condemning authority takes possession, with total Rent due is adjusted to that date.

If Tenant has the option to terminate the lease but fails to exercise the option, then Landlord shall promptly restore the remaining Premises to a condition comparable to its condition immediately prior to condemnation and the lease shall continue as prior to the condemnation, except that after the effective date of condemnation the Rent shall be reduced as reasonably determined by Landlord if such reduction is reasonably warranted. Tenant waives any right or claim to any part of a compensatory award from the condemning authority to Landlord, and waives any claim against Landlord due to the condemnation.

In any action of eminent domain involving the Premises, the grantor trust and the remainder interest holder make separate compensation claims against the condemning authority. The estate for years deed and the remainder interest deed will disallow condemnation claims of the deed holders against each other.

Damage and Destruction:

The Security holder shall carry rent business interruption insurance applicable to the Premises sufficient to cover Base Rent payments plus all related taxes and operating expenses for a period of 300 days. The cost of business interruption insurance will be reimbursed by the Tenant, including all related appraisal and consulting fees.

If the Building or any portion thereof is damaged or destroyed to such an extent that it cannot be repaired within two hundred seventy days of the event, then the Tenant has the right to terminate the lease by giving the Landlord written notice within the later of (i) thirty (30) days after the event or (ii) five (5) business days after determination that the damage or destruction cannot be repaired within 270 days. The Landlord would continue to receive Base Rent for the period covered by business interruption insurance, and would have the right to relet the Premises after restoration for the remainder of the Term.

In event of destruction or damage to the Building which does not result in lease termination but which renders the Building wholly or partially untenable, Base Rent shall be

abated in proportion to the area so rendered until restoration is completed. However, the Landlord would continue to receive the abated portion of Base Rent plus operating expenses while restoration is under way due to business interruption insurance, unless restoration took longer than 300 days.

5 If the Building or any portion thereof is destroyed by fire or other cause during the last two (2) years of the lease term, then Tenant shall have the right to terminate the lease by giving written notice to the Landlord within sixty (60) days of the destruction. In this case, the Landlord would continue to receive Base Rent plus taxes and operating expenses from business interruption insurance for 300 days.

10 **PRESERVATION OF ASSET THAT SECURES CASH FLOWS:**

Grantor Trust:

15 The grantor trust indenture will charge the trustee with preventing the Security holder from imposing any lien whatsoever on the Premises, with removing any liens imposed by other entities that the Security holder does not promptly seek to remove by all legal means available, and otherwise with passing tenant rent through to the Security holder. Otherwise, ultimate responsibility for Landlord decisions concerning property management, maintenance, insurance and taxes will remain with the Security holder during the Term, although under the Anonymous Mortgage lease the Tenant will assume full responsibility for performance in these areas as prescribed in the lease, together with responsibility for direct payment of all costs
20 associated with performance. The trust indenture assigns the Security holder the general responsibilities accorded financial fiduciaries, reserving other specified services to the trustee as appropriate.

25 During the final Term year, the Security holder and Anonymous Mortgage are responsible only for management and maintenance costs incurred prior to Term expiration, and only for a pro rata share of tax and insurance expenses based on the ratio of the number of

days during the year that fall within the estate for years to the total number of days in the year.

Management and Maintenance:

Anonymous Mortgage assumes full and sole responsibility for the condition, operation, repair, replacement, management and maintenance of the Premises and all improvements thereon. At its own expense, Anonymous Mortgage Company will keep the Premises both clean and in good order and operating condition, and make all necessary repairs (both structural and nonstructural, interior and exterior, ordinary and extraordinary, foreseen and unforeseen, of every nature, kind and description, including parking areas, driveways, sidewalks, landscaping and roadways).

Anonymous Mortgage will maintain, at its own expense, service contracts satisfactory to the Landlord for the following: (i) maintenance for HVAC systems, roof, elevators, landscaping and irrigation, and the parking lot; (ii) fire alarm service; (iii) janitorial service; (iv) security service; (v) snow removal; (vi) exterior window cleaning at least four (4) times per calendar year.

If, after expiration of the sixth (6th) year of the lease term, any capital repairs are required, and such repairs are not required due to (i) the failure of the tenant to perform routine maintenance required by the lease, (ii) tenant negligence, (iii) unusual or excessive tenant use of any system or portion of the Premises, or (iv) any tenant act which voids a warranty that otherwise would reimburse repair costs, then tenant is only required to pay a fraction of the repair cost based on the ratio of the remaining lease term (including exercised options for extension) to the remaining useful life of the item repaired.

Anonymous Mortgage will not make any alterations to the Premises without first obtaining written Landlord consent, which consent shall not be withheld or delayed unreasonably. Landlord may refuse permission for any alterations that are likely to weaken the structure of the Building, which are likely to damage or disrupt the HVAC systems or other

major Building systems, or which are visible from the exterior of the Building. All alterations shall be made at Tenant's sole expense, either by Tenant's contractors approved in advance by Landlord or, at Tenant's option, by Landlord on terms reasonable to Tenant, including a fifteen percent (15%) supervisory fee in addition to the net cost of the materials and labor.

5 Notwithstanding the above, Anonymous Mortgage will pay, in addition to Base Rent, a management fee of one and eight tenths percent (1.8%) of the Base rent for administering the lease and as reimbursement of Landlord expenses for the costs of semiannual maintenance review and other management overhead.

Taxes:

10 Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for direct payment of all real and personal property-related taxes (except income taxes) as specified in Lease Section 5.01. Tenant will provide Landlord with evidence in the form of official receipts or other acceptable proof that complete payment has been made within thirty (30) days of each assessment due date.

15 Anonymous Mortgage has the right at its sole expense to contest the validity or amount of any tax, but will first pay the tax under protest.

20 For taxes and assessments related to the calendar year during which the Term expires, the Security holder is responsible for a pro rata share of taxes and assessments based on the ratio of the number of days during the year that fall within the Term to the total number of days in the year, and the remainder interest holder is responsible for the remaining portion of taxes and assessments. If the lease has not been extended, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for the portion of taxes attributable to the Security. If the lease has been extended, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for all property taxes incurred during the calendar year.

Insurance and Indemnification:

25 Tenant shall obtain and maintain various insurance policies related to the Premises and activities therein. All expenses in connection with Tenant policies shall be the

sole responsibility of the Tenant.

Tenant policies shall include the following: All Risk insurance sufficient to cover the replacement cost of Tenant personal property, Building improvements and alterations; business interruption insurance; comprehensive general public liability insurance with limits of not less than \$5,000,000 per occurrence; automobile liability insurance of at least \$300,000; Worker's Compensation and Employer's Liability insurance; Tenant's All Risk Legal Liability insurance for the replacement cost of the Premises.

Except for events due to Landlord negligence or willful misconduct, Tenant waives all claims against Landlord and agrees to indemnify and hold Landlord harmless for damage to any property, or injury to or death of any person, on or about the Premises. This includes injury or damage to persons or property resulting from fire, explosion, falling plaster, steam, gas, electricity, water, rain, flood, snow, dampness, or leaks from pipes, appliances, plumbing works, roof, floor or ceiling subsurfaces or from the street.

Utilities:

During the Term, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for all deposits and fees in connection with obtaining and maintaining necessary utility services for the Premises, including but not limited to the following: water, sewage, heat, gas, light, garbage, electricity, telephone, steam and power.

Tenant-Incurred Liens:

Anonymous Mortgage warrants to keep the Premises free from any liens arising from any work performed, materials furnished, or obligations incurred by or on behalf of Anonymous Mortgage. If any such lien is attached and not promptly discharged as prescribed in Lease Section 10.01, Landlord has the right to pay the full amount of the lien without inquiry into its validity, and to bill Tenant as Additional Rent for all expenses connected with the lien removal, including interest and attorneys' fees.

Hazardous Materials and Indemnification:

Tenant is restricted to use of the Premises for executive, sales and administrative purposes. For the restrictions on use and/or handling of hazardous and toxic material, see Lease Article XXV.

5 Tenant shall indemnify, defend and hold Landlord, its beneficiaries, any managing agents and leasing agents of the Premises, and their respective agents, partners, officers, directors and employees harmless from all damages, costs, losses, expenses (including, but not limited to, actual attorney's fees and engineering fees) arising from or attributable to any breach by Tenant or any of its warranties, representations or covenants in Lease Article XXV. Tenant's obligations hereunder shall survive termination of this lease.

Remainder Interest Liens:

During the Term the remainder interest will be held in a grantor trust. Among the primary responsibilities of the remainder interest trustee will be to prevent any liens whatsoever from being attached to the remainder interest fee.

TENANT FINANCIAL REPORTS:

During each year of the Term, on no later than March 1, Anonymous Mortgage shall provide Landlord with a net worth report as of December 31 of the prior calendar year and the preceding year. The report shall be certified by a nationally recognized accounting firm.

At any time during the Term, up to once per fiscal year, Tenant will, upon ten days prior notice from Trustee A, provide the Trustee with a current financial statement and financial statements for the two (2) preceding fiscal years. The statements will be prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

SPECIMEN 4

SUMMARY OF TERMS

THE REMAINDER EQUITY COMPONENT SECURITY

For Real Estate To Be Occupied By

Anonymous Mortgage Company At Typical Industrial Park

Anytown, Illinois

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY:

The security, henceforth known as the "Security," is the sole beneficial interest in a land or grantor trust, as will be determined, that will be established to hold the deed to the remainder interest in the land and improvements described in Exhibit A, henceforth known as the "Premises." The remainder interest will be created as part of a transaction in which fee simple ownership of the Premises changes hands and is separated into an estate for years and a remainder interest. The remainder interest will be acquired by the Trust and the estate for years will be acquired by a legally separate trust. The trust indenture will assign the Security holder the general responsibilities accorded financial fiduciaries, reserving other specified services to the trustee as appropriate.

The holder of the estate for years will have the right to all rent paid by tenants for occupancy of the Premises during the estate for years term. Covenants in the estate for years deed and the remainder interest deed will provide for claims by the estate for years holder against tenants incurred during the estate for years term to survive expiration of the estate for years term. All other rights of property ownership after expiration of the estate for years term belong to the Security holder.

The Security has similar investment characteristics to a zero-coupon bond: a remainder interest with a specified term and a balloon payment at maturity, and no cash flows prior to maturity. Unlike a zero-coupon bond, the balloon payment at maturity consists of the

fee simple interest in real property rather than a nominal cash payment.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

The Premises are located in the Typical Industrial Park, a 400 acre master-planned business park under development in Anytown, Illinois. The park is zoned for office and light industrial facilities.

The Building is a two-story, 100,000 square foot build-to-suit office building configured for multitenant occupancy but fully (100%) pre-leased on a triple-net basis to Anonymous Mortgage Company, a wholly-owned affiliate of Anonymous Conglomerate Corporation, for initial term of approximately ten years with options for renewal.

DESCRIPTION OF LEASE TERM:

The Anonymous Mortgage lease is tentatively scheduled to begin on 15 October 1992, and will expire on the last day of the calendar month that contains the tenth anniversary of the Commencement Eve Date, where the Commencement Eve Date is the day immediately prior to the commencement of the lease term. The lease is not cancelable during the initial term except as described below.

The period from acquisition of the remainder interest by the grantor trust to expiration of the initial lease term will henceforth be known as the "Term."

Automatic Lease Extension:

Anonymous Mortgage Company and the developer have entered into an option agreement (Phase II) under which, at the option of Anonymous Mortgage, a second office building may be constructed and leased on a build-to-suit basis to Anonymous Mortgage on property adjacent to the Premises. In the event the option is exercised, the initial lease term will automatically be extended to cause the expiration of the initial lease term to coincide with the expiration of the 10-year Phase II lease. However, in the event of an extension of the initial lease term, the expiration of the Term the Security will remain unchanged. The Phase II option

to extend the initial lease term expires on June 1, 1993.

Renewal Options:

Anonymous Mortgage shall have options to extend the lease term for two (2) consecutive five (5) year periods, on the same terms, conditions and provisions as contained in the lease agreement for the initial lease term. The first renewal period shall commence on the day after the expiration date for the initial lease term and shall expire on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the expiration date for the initial lease term. The second renewal period shall commence on the day after the expiration date for the first renewal period and shall expire on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the expiration date for the first renewal period.

Exercise of each renewal option shall be exercised by written notice from Tenant to Landlord of Tenant's election to exercise said option. Written notice must be provided not later than twelve (12) months prior to expiration of the then current lease term.

DESCRIPTION OF RENT:

Total Rent consists of Base Rent from the Anonymous Mortgage lease, plus Additional Rent to cover property management, maintenance, taxes and insurance as described in subsequent sections. Annual Base Rent is determined by multiplying the annual base rent per square foot by the building net square footage. Initial Annual Base Rent per square foot is \$11.00. The preliminary estimate of net square footage is 100,000 feet, implying an estimated initial Annual Base rent of \$1,100,000.

The building net square footage, and hence the initial net rent, will be finalized for the Term as described in Lease Section 3.02 within ten days of the Lease Commencement Date.

Annual Base Rent per square foot in subsequent years of the initial lease term (including the Phase II extension option) is determined by increasing the base rent per square foot in the preceding year by three percent (3%) and rounding the resulting value off to the

nearest cent (\$0.01).

During the first year of the first renewal option period, Annual Base Rent shall be the greater of (i) initial Annual Base Rent on the Lease Commencement Date, increased by three percent (3%) per year compounded annually through the first day of the renewal period, and (ii) ninety-five percent (95%) of the fair market rental rate as defined in Lease Section 26.04(a).

In each successive year of the renewal option period, Annual Base Rent shall increase by an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the Annual Base Rent for the preceding year.

During the first year of the second renewal option period, Annual Base Rent shall be the greater of (i) initial Annual Base Rent on the Lease Commencement Date, increased by three percent (3%) per year compounded annually through the first day of the renewal period, and (ii) the fair market rental rate as defined in Lease Section 26.04(a). In each successive year of the renewal option period, Annual Base Rent shall increase by an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the Annual Base Rent for the preceding year.

Base Rent is due in equal monthly installments at the beginning of each month. Additional Rent is paid directly or as described under "Preservation of Property" and "Damage and Destruction."

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY:

Estate for Years Trust:

The trust indenture for the estate for years will forbid the trustee from imposing any lien whatsoever on the Premises and will charge the trustee with removing any liens imposed by other entities that the trust beneficiary does not promptly seek to remove by all legal means available. Otherwise, ultimate responsibility and discretion regarding Landlord decisions concerning property management, maintenance, insurance and taxes will remain with

the estate for years trust during the Term, although under the Anonymous Mortgage lease the Tenant will assume full responsibility for performance in these areas as prescribed in the lease, together with responsibility for direct payment of all costs associated with performance. The trust indenture assigns the estate for years beneficiary the general responsibilities accorded financial fiduciaries, reserving other specified services to the estate for years trustee as appropriate.

During the final Term year, the estate for years trust is responsible only for management and maintenance costs incurred prior to Term expiration, and only for a pro rata share of tax and insurance expenses based on the ratio of the number of days during the year that fall within the estate for years to the total number of days in the year.

Management and Maintenance:

Anonymous Mortgage assumes full and sole responsibility for the condition, operation, repair, replacement, management and maintenance of the Premises and all improvements thereon. At its own expense, Anonymous Mortgage Company will keep the Premises both clean and in good order and operating condition, and make all necessary repairs (both structural and nonstructural, interior and exterior, ordinary and extraordinary, foreseen and unforeseen, of every nature, kind and description, including parking areas, driveways, sidewalks, landscaping and roadways).

Anonymous Mortgage will maintain, at its own expense, service contracts satisfactory to the Landlord for the following: (i) maintenance for HVAC systems, roof, elevators, landscaping and irrigation, and the parking lot; (ii) fire alarm service; (iii) janitorial service; (iv) security service; (v) snow removal; (vi) exterior window cleaning at least four (4) times per calendar year.

If, after expiration of the sixth (6th) year of the lease term, any capital repairs are required, and such repairs are not required due to (i) the failure of the tenant to perform routine

5 maintenance required by the lease, (ii) tenant negligence, (iii) unusual or excessive tenant use of any system or portion of the Premises, or (iv) any tenant act which voids a warranty that otherwise would reimburse repair costs, then tenant is only required to pay a fraction of the repair cost based on the ratio of the remaining lease term (including exercised options for extension) to the remaining useful life of the item repaired.

10 Anonymous Mortgage will not make any alterations to the Premises without first obtaining written Landlord consent, which consent shall not be withheld or delayed unreasonably. Landlord may refuse permission for any alterations that are likely to weaken the structure of the Building, which are likely to damage or disrupt the HVAC systems or other major Building systems, or which are visible from the exterior of the Building. All alterations shall be made at Tenant's sole expense, either by Tenant's contractors approved in advance by Landlord or, at Tenant's option, by Landlord on terms reasonable to Tenant, including a fifteen percent (15%) supervisory fee in addition to the net cost of the materials and labor.

15 Notwithstanding the above, Anonymous Mortgage will pay, in addition to Base Rent, a management fee of one and eight tenths percent (1.8%) of the Base rent for administering the lease and as reimbursement of Landlord expenses for the costs of semiannual maintenance review and other management overhead.

Taxes:

20 Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for direct payment of all real and personal property-related taxes (except income taxes) as specified in Lease Section 5.01. Tenant will provide Landlord with evidence in the form of official receipts or other acceptable proof that complete payment has been made within thirty (30) days of each assessment due date.

Anonymous Mortgage has the right at its sole expense to contest the validity or amount of any tax, but will first pay the tax under protest.

25 For taxes and assessments related to the calendar year during which the Term

expires, the estate for years trust is responsible for a pro rata share of taxes and assessments based on the ratio of the number of days during the year that fall within the Term to the total number of days in the year, and the Security holder is responsible for the remaining portion of taxes and assessments. If the lease has not been extended, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for the estate for the portion of taxes attributable to the estate for years. If the lease has been extended, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for all property taxes incurred during the calendar year.

Insurance and Indemnification:

Tenant shall obtain and maintain various insurance policies related to the Premises and activities therein. All expenses in connection with Tenant policies shall be the sole responsibility of the Tenant.

Tenant policies shall include the following: All Risk insurance sufficient to cover the replacement cost of Tenant personal property, Building improvements and alterations; business interruption insurance; comprehensive general public liability insurance with limits of not less than \$5,000,000 per occurrence; automobile liability insurance of at least \$300,000; Worker's Compensation and Employer's Liability insurance; Tenant's All Risk Legal Liability insurance for the replacement cost of the Premises.

Except for events due to Landlord negligence or willful misconduct, Tenant waives all claims against Landlord and agrees to indemnify and hold Landlord harmless for damage to any property, or injury to or death of any person, on or about the Premises. This includes injury or damage to persons or property resulting from fire, explosion, falling plaster, steam, gas, electricity, water, rain, flood, snow, dampness, or leaks from pipes, appliances, plumbing works, roof, floor or ceiling subsurfaces or from the street.

Utilities:

During the Term, Anonymous Mortgage is responsible for all deposits and fees

in connection with obtaining and maintaining necessary utility services for the Premises, including but not limited to the following: water, sewage, heat, gas, light, garbage, electricity, telephone, steam and power.

Tenant-Incurred Liens:

Anonymous Mortgage warrants to keep the Premises free from any liens arising from any work performed, materials furnished, or obligations incurred by or on behalf of Anonymous Mortgage. If any such lien is attached and not promptly discharged as prescribed in Lease Section 10.01, Landlord has the right to pay the full amount of the lien without inquiry into its validity, and to bill Tenant as Additional Rent for all expenses connected with the lien removal, including interest and attorneys' fees.

Hazardous Materials and Indemnification:

Tenant is restricted to use of the Premises for executive, sales and administrative purposes. For the restrictions on use and/or handling of hazardous and toxic material, see Lease Article XXV.

Tenant shall indemnify, defend and hold Landlord, its beneficiaries, any managing agents and leasing agents of the Premises, and their respective agents, partners, officers, directors and employees harmless from all damages, costs, losses, expenses (including, but not limited to, actual attorney's fees and engineering fees) arising from or attributable to any breach by Tenant or any of its warranties, representations or covenants in Lease Article XXV. Tenant's obligations hereunder shall survive termination of this lease.

DEFINITION OF TENANT DEFAULT:

Any of the following events constitutes a default under the lease: failure by Tenant to pay monthly Rent when due, together with failure to pay within ten (10) days after Landlord serves Tenant with written notice of past due Rent; failure by Tenant to perform or observe any other provision of the lease, provided that such failure continues for more than ten

(10) days after Landlord gives Tenant written notice of such failure or, if the failure cannot be corrected within the ten (10) day period, provided that Tenant does not commence to correct the failure within the ten (10) day period and thereafter pursue the correction through to completion within a reasonable time, and in any case prior to such time as failure to complete the correction could result in violation of any law, rule, or ordinance; failure by Tenant to pay monthly Rent on time more than three (3) times during any twelve (12) month period, or failure by Tenant to perform or observe any other provision of the lease more than three (3) times during any twelve (12) month period; performance by Tenant of any act that results in the creation of a lien upon the Premises and fails to discharge the lien or post bond for the lien with Landlord as required by Lease Article XX; any attempt by Tenant to make an unpermitted assignment or sublease; failure by Tenant to maintain in force all insurance policies required by the lease, and such failure continues for more than ten (10) days after Landlord gives Tenant written notice of such failure; the filing of a petition against Tenant or any guarantor of the lease under any section of the Bankruptcy Code (and in the case of an involuntary proceeding, the filing is not permanently discharged or vacated within sixty (60) days); if Tenant or any guarantor of the lease becomes insolvent or makes a transfer in fraud of creditors or makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors; a court-authorized appointment of a receiver, custodian, or trustee for substantially all Tenant assets or all assets of or any guarantor of the lease is made and not subsequently vacated within sixty (60) days of the initial appointment date; the cumulative transfer of more than 50% interest in Anonymous Mortgage that results in Anonymous retaining less than a 50% interest Anonymous Mortgage.

DEFAULT RECOURSE:

In event of default, Landlord has the right to enter and take possession of the Premises and if Landlord elects, at Tenant's expense release the Premises and/or repair any damage for which Tenant is responsible. In the event that Landlord relets the Premises:

Tenant is liable for all costs associated with the default and with recovery of the Premises; all accumulated Rent up to the time the Anonymous Mortgage lease is terminated; costs associated with preparing the Premises for new tenants; and any deficiency between the present value of rent payable by new tenants over the remaining Term and the present value of Anonymous Mortgage rent contracted in the current lease. The deficiency between the present value of total rent payable by the new tenant(s) and contracted total rent in the Anonymous Mortgage lease can be calculated either: before the new lease(s) are signed, on the basis of expected market rent; after the new lease(s) are signed, on the basis of actual rent specified in the new lease(s).

INTERRUPTION OF RENT:

Condemnation:

If the entire Premises is acquired or condemned by eminent domain, the lease terminates as of the date the condemning authority takes possession, and total Rent due is adjusted to that date.

If partial condemnation results in the loss by Landlord of at least five percent (5%) of the Building or ten percent (10%) of parking for the Building, then Tenant may elect to terminate the lease within thirty (30) days of final determination of the extent of the loss, termination to occur as of the date the condemning authority takes possession, with total Rent due is adjusted to that date.

If Tenant has the option to terminate the lease but fails to exercise the option, then Landlord shall promptly restore the remaining Premises to a condition comparable to its condition immediately prior to condemnation and the lease shall continue as prior to the condemnation, except that after the effective date of condemnation the Rent shall be reduced as reasonably determined by Landlord if such reduction is reasonably warranted.

Tenant waives any right or claim to any part of a compensatory award from the

condemning authority to Landlord, and waives any claim against Landlord due to the condemnation.

In any action of eminent domain involving the Premises, the grantor trust and the remainder interest holder make separate compensation claims against the condemning authority.

Damage and Destruction:

The Landlord shall carry rent business interruption insurance applicable to the Premises sufficient to cover Base Rent payments plus all related taxes and operating expenses for a period of 300 days. The cost of business interruption insurance will be reimbursed by the Tenant, including all related appraisal and consulting fees.

If the Building or any portion thereof is damaged or destroyed to such an extent that it cannot be repaired within two hundred seventy days of the event, then the Tenant has the right to terminate the lease by giving the Landlord written notice within the later of (i) thirty (30) days after the event or (ii) five (5) business days after determination that the damage or destruction cannot be repaired within 270 days. The Landlord would continue to receive Base Rent for the period covered by business interruption insurance, and would have the right to relet the Premises after restoration for the remainder of the Term.

In event of destruction or damage to the Building which does not result in lease termination but which renders the Building wholly or partially untenable, Base Rent shall be abated in proportion to the area so rendered until restoration is completed. However, the Landlord would continue to receive the abated portion of Base Rent plus operating expenses while restoration is under way due to business interruption insurance, unless restoration took longer than 300 days.

If the Building or any portion thereof is destroyed by fire or other cause during the last two (2) years of the lease term, then Tenant shall have the right to terminate the lease

by giving written notice to the Landlord within sixty (60) days of the destruction. In this case, the Landlord would continue to receive Base Rent plus taxes and operating expenses from business interruption insurance for 300 days.

TENANT FINANCIAL REPORTS:

5 During each year of the Term, on no later than March 1, Anonymous Mortgage shall provide Landlord with a net worth report as of December 31 of the prior calendar year and the preceding year. The report shall be certified by a nationally recognized accounting firm.

10 At any time during the Term, up to once per fiscal year, Tenant will, upon ten days prior notice from Trustee A, provide the Trustee with a current financial statement and financial statements for the two (2) preceding fiscal years. The statements will be prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Limited Offering Memorandum

Confidential

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Rating: Standard & Poor's: A+

(See "RATING" herein)

Rating: Standard & Poor's: A+

(See "RATING" herein)

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K.C. ABBE® TRUST 1995-1

\$9,040,000 Certificates

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This Limited Offering Memorandum relates to the offering and sale of \$9,040,000 aggregate amount of certificates (the "Certificates") evidencing undivided fractional interests in K.C. ABBE® Trust 1995-1, a special purpose grantor trust (the "Trust"). The Trust has been created and will be governed by the terms of a First Amended and Restated Term Trust Agreement, dated as of August 25, 1995, between Scribcor, Inc. (the "Grantor") and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Trustee (the "Trustee"). The property of the Trust will consist of (i) a term-of-years real property interest expiring on December 31, 2009 (the "Term Interest") in and to the Old American Life Insurance Building, a three story commercial office building located at 4900 Oak Street in the Country Club Plaza district of Kansas City, Missouri (the "Property"), (ii) the right, as landlord, to receive all payments to be made on and after August 25, 1995 (the "Closing Date") by the tenant of the Property under the terms of a Lease, dated as of December 29, 1989, as amended (the "Lease"), and (iii) the right to all monies and securities deposited or required to be deposited with the Trustee pursuant to any term of the Trust Agreement. The Property has been leased to Old American Life Insurance Company for an initial term expiring on December 31, 2009, and the obligations of Old American Life Insurance Company under the Lease have been unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a Missouri company (the "Lease Guarantor").

The Certificates will be dated the Closing Date, and Certificate Payments will be distributed to holders of Certificates on the 15th calendar day of each month (or, if the 15th calendar day of each month is not a Business Day, the following Business Day), commencing September 15, 1995 and ending on December 15, 2009. The Certificates will be issued in fully-registered book-entry form. Ownership interests in the Certificates will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), and its participants. Owners of beneficial interests in the Certificates will be entitled to physical delivery of the Certificates in certificated form equal in principal amount to their respective beneficial interests only under the circumstances described under the caption "THE CERTIFICATES -- Book-Entry Only System." The Certificates will be subject to prepayment as more fully described herein.

THE CERTIFICATES REPRESENT INTERESTS IN THE TRUST AND DO NOT REPRESENT INTERESTS IN OR OBLIGATIONS OF SCRIBCOR, INC., OLD AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES.

THE CERTIFICATES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF THIS OFFERING. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL. THE CERTIFICATES ARE BEING OFFERED PURSUANT TO EXEMPTIONS FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144A PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, CERTAIN STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED PURSUANT THERETO. THE CERTIFICATES MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED BY ANY PURCHASER THEREOF UNLESS THE CERTIFICATES ARE

REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION
IS AVAILABLE AND UPON THE SATISFACTION OF CERTAIN CONDITIONS. SEE "NOTICE
TO INVESTORS."

William Blair & Company (the "Placement Agent") has agreed, as agent for the Grantor,
5 to offer the Certificates on a "best efforts" basis. See "Plan of Distribution."

William Blair & Company

The date of this Limited Offering Memorandum is August 25, 1995

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K.C. ABBE® TRUST 1995-1

\$9,040,000 Certificates

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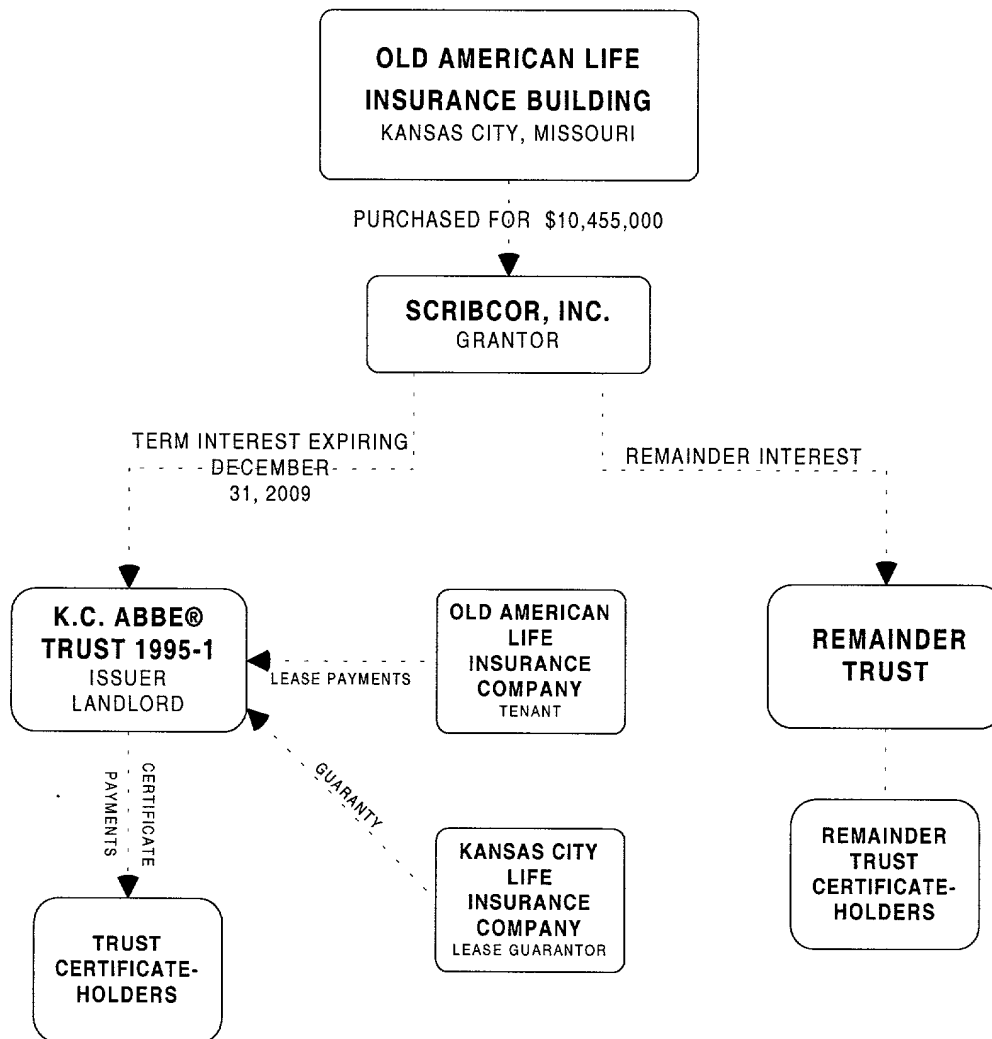
EXHIBITS:

5	GUARANTY	Exhibit A
	KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	
	ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31, 1994	Exhibit B
	SCHEDULE OF LEASE PAYMENTS AND CERTIFICATE PAYMENTS	Exhibit C
	FORM OF TRUST AGREEMENT	Exhibit D
	FORM OF LEASE	Exhibit E
	FORM OF SERVICING AGREEMENT	Exhibit F

Set forth below is a diagram depicting the structure of the transaction described by this

Limited Offering Memorandum:

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SUMMARY OF THE OFFERING

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. The descriptions and summaries of various documents set forth in this Offering Memorandum do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and reference is made to each document for the complete details of all terms and conditions thereof. All statements contained herein are qualified in their entirety by reference to each document. The five Exhibits hereto are part of this Offering Memorandum, and this Offering Memorandum, including the Exhibits, should be read in its entirety. Until the issuance and delivery of the Certificates, substantially final forms of the Trust Agreement, the Lease, the Servicing Agreement, the Guaranty and certain other documents described in this Offering Memorandum may be obtained at the office of William Blair & Company (the "Placement Agent") in Chicago, Illinois. Definitive copies of these documents may be obtained from the Trustee after delivery of the Certificates. Certain capitalized terms used in this summary are defined elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company

The obligations of the Tenant under the Lease have been irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a Missouri company ("Kansas City Life" or the "Lease Guarantor").

Kansas City Life and its wholly-owned subsidiaries issue and market a full line of universal life, term and traditional whole life insurance and accident and health insurance products. For the year ended December 31, 1994, Kansas City Life had consolidated revenues in the amount of \$393.5 million, pre-tax income of \$57.0 million and net income of \$37.4 million. At December 31, 1994, Kansas City Life had total assets of \$2.7 billion and total stockholders' equity of \$343.7 million. With respect to its claims paying ability, Kansas City Life has a rating from A.M. Best of "A+" and ratings from Standard & Poor's Corporation and Moody's Investor Services of "A+" and "A2", respectively. See "KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY."

The Certificates

The Certificates offered hereby evidence undivided fractional interests in K.C. ABBE® Trust 1995-1, a special purpose grantor trust (the "Trust"). The Trust has been created and will be governed by the terms of a First Amended and Restated Term Trust Agreement, dated as of August 25, 1995, between Scribcor, Inc. (the "Grantor") and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Trustee (the "Trustee"). Holders of Certificates will be entitled to receive substantially all payments to be made on and after August 25, 1995 (the "Closing Date") by the sole tenant of the Old American Life Insurance Building, a three story commercial office building located at 4900 Oak Street in the Country Club Plaza district of Kansas City, Missouri (the "Property") pursuant to the terms of a Lease, dated as of December 29, 1989, as amended (the "Lease"). The obligations of the tenant under the Lease have been irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Kansas City Life.

The Certificates will be dated the Closing Date, and Certificate Payments will be distributed to holders of Certificates on the 15th calendar day of each month (or, if the 15th calendar day of each month is not a Business Day, the following Business Day), commencing September 15, 1995 and ending on December 15, 2009.

The Certificates will be issued in fully-registered book-entry form. Ownership interests in the Certificates will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), and its participants. Owners of beneficial interests in the Certificates will be entitled to physical delivery of the Certificates in certificated form equal in amount to their respective beneficial interests only under certain circumstances. See "THE CERTIFICATES -- Book-Entry Only System."

The Certificates will be subject to prepayment upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation. See "THE CERTIFICATES -- Prepayment."

The Offering

\$9,040,000 aggregate amount of Certificates are being offered hereby at an offering

price of \$20,000 per Certificate to persons who satisfy the investor suitability requirements described under the caption "NOTICE TO INVESTORS." The minimum subscription for each investor is one Certificate. The Grantor may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept subscriptions for fractional Certificates.

5 The Trust

The Trust is a special purpose grantor trust created and governed by the terms of a First Amended and Restated Term Trust Agreement, dated as of August 25, 1995 (the "Trust Agreement"), between the Grantor and the Trustee. The Grantor has established the Trust by selling and assigning the Term Interest to the Trust in exchange for \$8,305,000. Prior to such sale and assignment, the Trust had no assets or obligations or any operating history. The Trust will not engage in any activity other than acquiring and holding the Term Interest, receiving the Lease Payments with respect to the Lease and issuing the Certificates and distributing Certificate Payments pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

Trust Property

The property of the Trust (the "Trust Property") consists solely of (i) a term-of-years real property interest expiring on December 31, 2009 (the "Term Interest") in and to the Property; (ii) the right, as landlord, to receive all payments ("Lease Payments") to be made by the Tenant under the terms of the Lease; and (iii) the right to all monies and securities deposited or required to be deposited with the Trustee pursuant to any term of the Trust Agreement.

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The Term Interest

The Term Interest is a real property interest and constitutes a vested (i.e., current) unencumbered estate-for-years in and to the Property expiring on December 31, 2009. Following termination in 2009 of the Term Interest, the Trust will have no further interest in the Property. For federal income tax purposes, the Term Interest constitutes a depreciable asset, and the initial cost of the Term Interest to the Trust is recoverable under Section 167(a) of the

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Internal Revenue Code of 1986, by means of equal and ratable cost recovery deductions which may be taken by the Trust and passed through to holders of Certificates through 2009. See "THE TERM INTEREST."

The Property

5 The Property consists of a 94,149 square foot office building (the "Building") situated on a 2.091 acre parcel in the Country Club Plaza District of Kansas City, Missouri. The Country Club Plaza District is located approximately 4.5 miles south of Downtown Kansas City. The Building was constructed in 1960 and substantial renovations were completed by Kansas City Life for approximately \$1.5 million on the Building in 1992. The Building has been subleased to The Ewing Kauffman Foundation (the "Subtenant") through 1997. See "THE BUILDING AND THE PROPERTY."

Property Acquisition and Bridge Financing

10 On May 4, 1995, the Grantor acquired a fee simple interest in the Property for a purchase price of \$10,455,000. Following Grantor's acquisition of the entire fee simple interest in the Property, the Grantor "split" the fee simple ownership of the Property by simultaneously (a) conveying or causing to be conveyed to the Trust the Term Interest expiring in 2009 and (b) conveying or causing to be conveyed to a single purpose grantor trust (the "Remainder Trust"), in exchange for \$2,150,000, a remainder interest in the Property, which remainder interest will entitle the beneficiaries of the Remainder Trust, upon termination of the Term Interest on
20 December 31, 2009, to a fee simple interest in the Property.

25 The Grantor established the Trust by assigning and selling the Term Interest to the Trust in exchange for \$8,305,000, which amount was contributed to the Trust by K.C. ABBE Holdings, L.L.C. ("Holdings"), a Delaware limited liability company of which the sole members (equity holders) are principals of the Grantor or spouses thereof. Holdings was formed to facilitate the purchase of the Property pending completion of the offering of the Certificates made hereby. Holdings financed its purchase of the beneficial interest in the Trust representing the Term

Interest by incurring bank indebtedness in the amount of \$8,300,000, which indebtedness and accrued interest thereon will be discharged with the proceeds of the offering of Certificates made hereby. See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS."

The Lease

5 Pursuant to the terms of a Lease, dated as of December 29, 1989, as amended (the "Lease"), the Property has been leased to the Tenant for an initial term expiring on December 31, 2009. The Lease is a so-called "triple net" lease, with Tenant assuming responsibility for taxes, insurance and operating expenses, obligations for repair and maintenance, and certain condemnation and casualty risks associated with the Building. See "INVESTMENT
10 HIGHLIGHTS -- Absolute Net Lease".

The Servicer

Upon acquisition of the Property and creation of the Term Interest, the Trust was assigned all rights of the landlord under the Lease. Pursuant to the terms of a Servicing Agreement, dated as of August 25, 1995 (the "Servicing Agreement"), between the Trustee and Scribcor, Inc. (the "Servicer"), the Servicer has been authorized to act as agent for the Trustee with respect to (a) monitoring the performance of the Tenant under the Lease, (b) undertaking certain collection obligations of the landlord under the Lease and (c) pursuing, on behalf of the Trustee, certain remedies available to landlord under the Lease upon the occurrence of a default thereunder. See "THE SERVICING AGREEMENT."

20 Scribcor, Inc., founded in 1891, is a privately-held firm focusing on management, leasing and consulting in the Midwest commercial and industrial real estate market. At March 31, 1995, the Servicer managed in excess of 3.5 million square feet of commercial office space, and clients of the Servicer include Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company and IBM Corporation.

Security

The Certificates represent beneficial interests in, and unsecured obligations of, the Trust only and do not represent interests in or obligations of the Grantor, the Tenant or Kansas City Life. The Trust will not hold a mortgage on the Building.

5 The Trust will hold title directly to the Term Interest, which will expire and terminate in 2009. As holder of the Term Interest, the Trust will be entitled to receive all rents and profits derivable from the Building (including all Lease Payments under the Lease) through, but only through, December 31, 2009.

The Grantor and Affiliates

10 Scribcor, Inc. (the "Grantor") is the grantor of the Trust and will serve as the Servicer under the Trust Agreement. The Grantor is an affiliate of Electrum Partners L.L.C. ("Electrum"), a newly-formed Illinois limited liability company.

15 The principal officers and majority owners of Electrum are Richard M. Ross, Jr. and Richard A. Graff. Principals of Electrum have been engaged for over the past three years developing the conceptual debt/equity model which serves as the basis for the financing contemplated hereby.

20 Mr. Ross is President of Scribcor, Inc., and has been associated with Scribcor in various administrative capacities since 1971. Scribcor, founded in 1891, is a privately-held firm focusing on management, leasing and consulting in the Chicago commercial and industrial real estate market. During his 23-year tenure with Scribcor, Mr. Ross has directed complex transactions for major institutional clients, including site acquisition, financing, office relocation, development consulting and property management. He has provided confidential consulting services to numerous major corporations. Mr. Ross is a graduate of Denison University and holds an MBA in Finance from the University of Chicago. He is a member of the American Society of Real Estate Counselors (ASREC) and the Urban Land Institute.

25 Over the last nine years, Mr. Graff developed the investment theory and legal structure

that forms the basis for the Electrum's proprietary financial technology. Mr. Graff is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He holds MA and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics from Princeton University and an MBA in Finance from the University of Chicago. He is an author of several widely recognized articles on innovations in real estate finance and investments that have appeared or are scheduled to appear in various professional and academic real estate and financial publications.

Investment Considerations

An investment in the Certificates involves certain risks. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS."

Certain Tax Matters

In the opinion of Kirkland & Ellis, special tax counsel to the Grantor, the Trust will be classified for Federal income tax purposes as a grantor trust and not as an association taxable as a corporation. Accordingly, each holder of a Certificate will be subject to Federal income taxation as if it owned directly its proportionate interest in each asset owned by the Trust.

In the opinion of Kirkland & Ellis, for Federal income tax purposes the Term Interest constitutes a depreciable asset and the initial cost of the Term Interest to the Trust is recoverable under Section 167(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, by means of equal and ratable cost recovery deductions which may be taken by the Trust and passed through to holders of Certificates through 2009. See "FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS."

Investor Suitability

Certificates will be offered and sold solely to "qualified institutional buyers" ("QIBs"), as such term is defined under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in compliance with Rule 144A. See "NOTICE TO INVESTORS."

Rating

Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies ("S&P"), has assigned the Certificates a rating of "A+". A rating reflects only the views of S&P and an explanation of the

significance of such rating may be obtained from S&P. Once assigned, there is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time, or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the issuing rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of a rating assigned to the Certificates may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Certificates. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency and should be evaluated independently of any other rating. See "RATING."

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Single Purpose Issuing Entity

The Certificates will be issued by K.C. ABBE® 1995-1 Trust, a special purpose grantor trust created solely for the purpose of purchasing the Term Interest. The Trust will not engage in any activity other than acquiring and holding the Trust Property, issuing the Certificates, receiving Lease Payments and distributing Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates.

Unconditional Lease Guaranty

The obligations of the Tenant under the Lease have been unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed, as to payment and not as to collection, by Kansas City Life Insurance Company. At December 31, 1994, the obligation of Kansas City Life represented by the Guaranty had been capitalized for financial reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. See Kansas City Life's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994, which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company

Kansas City Life and its wholly-owned subsidiaries issue and market a full line of universal life, term and traditional whole life insurance and accident and health insurance products. For the year ended December 31, 1994, Kansas City Life had consolidated revenues

in the amount of \$393.5 million, pre-tax income of \$57.0 million and net income of \$37.4 million. At December 31, 1994, Kansas City Life had total assets of \$2.7 billion and total stockholders' equity of \$343.7 million. With respect to its claims paying ability, Kansas City Life has a rating from A.M. Best & Co. of "A+" and ratings from Standard & Poor's Corporation and Moody's Investors Service of "A+" and "A2", respectively.

Absolute Net Lease

The Lease is an absolute "triple net" lease, with Tenant assuming responsibility for all taxes, insurance and operating expenses, obligations for repair and maintenance (including structural repair and maintenance) and condemnation and casualty loss risks associated with the Building.

Capital Expenditures. The Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, has no obligation under the Lease to make capital expenditures with respect to the Building. Tenant is required, at its sole cost and expense, to keep the Building and all parts thereof in good order, repair and condition, whether interior or exterior, structural or non-structural, ordinary or extraordinary, foreseen or unforeseen, including, without limitation, repair of all glass, utilities, conduits, fixtures, equipment, foundations, roofs, exterior and interior walls, heating and air conditioning systems, lighting fixtures, wiring, plumbing, sprinkler systems, paving, sidewalks, roads, parking areas, curbs, gutters and fences. The necessity for and adequacy of all repairs to be made to the Building pursuant to the Lease shall be measured by the standard which is appropriate for suburban office buildings in the Kansas City metropolitan area of similar construction, class and age.

Casualty Loss Risk. If the Building, or any part thereof, is damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty during the term of the Lease (except during the second to last and final year of the term), Tenant is obligated to promptly repair or restore the Building to substantially the same condition it was in immediately prior to such fire or casualty, and Tenant's obligation to

pay Base Rent and to perform its other obligations under the Lease will not be suspended, abated or reduced as a result thereof.

In the event of (a) damage or destruction during the second to last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 75% of the replacement value of the Premises) or (b) damage or destruction during the last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 25% of the replacement value of the Building), the Trustee (in its capacity as landlord under the Lease) or Tenant may terminate the Lease, provided that any and all insurance proceeds in such case received by Tenant are required to be paid to and assigned to the Trust, as landlord. In each such case, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease and pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, is obligated to utilize such insurance proceeds to restore the Building to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to such Casualty Loss Termination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall not have the right to terminate the Lease if (a) any damage or destruction is caused by an uninsured casualty, (b) Tenant shall have failed to maintain the insurance required to be maintained under the Lease or (c) Landlord is unable for any reason to collect all insurance proceeds which would otherwise be payable by Tenant's insurance carriers in connection with such damage or destruction. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, has been irrevocably instructed not to exercise its right to terminate the Lease upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Casualty Loss."

In accordance with the terms of the Lease, Tenant is required to maintain all-risk property and casualty insurance for the full (100%) replacement cost of the Property (with a deductible of not more than \$25,000). See "THE LEASE -- Insurance." The Trustee is required pursuant to the Trust Agreement to procure rental interruption insurance in an amount sufficient to assure that holders of Certificates will receive when due monthly Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates. There can be no assurance that receipt by the Trustee of any such

casualty insurance or rental interruption insurance proceeds will be at such time or times sufficient to assure timely payment with respect to the Certificates. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Rental Interruption Insurance."

Condemnation Risk. If less than 50% of the Building shall be taken by condemnation or other eminent domain proceedings pursuant to any law, general or special, or the use or occupancy of the Premises or any part thereof shall be temporarily requisitioned by any governmental authority, civil or military, then the Lease shall continue in full force and effect without abatement or reduction of Base Rent, additional rent or other sums payable by Tenant. In such event, Tenant is obligated after such taking or requisition, at its sole cost and expense, to repair any damage caused by any such taking or requisition in conformity with the provisions in the Lease governing the making of alterations to the Building.

If condemnation shall effect at least 50% of the Building and, in Tenant's reasonable judgment, shall render the Building unsuitable for restoration for continued use and occupancy (a "Total Condemnation"), then Tenant shall terminate the Lease and submit an irrevocable offer to purchase from the Term Trust (a) any remaining portion of the Building and (b) the right to receive the net proceeds, if any, payable in connection with such condemnation. The purchase price shall be equal to ten times the then-annual Base Rent payable under the Lease, which amount will not be less than \$9,326,500 and which amount will in all cases be equal to or greater than the then-applicable Prepayment Amount. In accordance with the terms of the Trust, the Trustee is required to accept such offer to purchase, and proceeds received by the Trust from the Tenant upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation will be distributed, first, to holders of Certificates to the extent of the then-applicable Prepayment Amount, and second, if and only to the extent of any remaining proceeds, to the Remainder Trustee for distribution to holders of Remainder Trust Certificates.

Environmental Risk. In connection with the acquisition of the Property, the Grantor engaged Environment Audit Incorporated, Lee's Summit, Missouri, to perform a Phase I

environmental assessment of the Property. The Phase I assessment revealed no matters of significance with respect to non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Pursuant to the terms of the Lease, Tenant has agreed to defend, indemnify and hold the Trust, as landlord under the Lease, harmless from and against any and all claims, including without
5 limitation wrongful death actions and third-party claims (but excluding claims for consequential damages) arising directly or indirectly from the presence of any Hazardous Material (as defined in the Lease) in, on, under, at or about the Property or any Hazardous Discharge (as defined in the Lease) in, on, under, at or about the Property, or any environmental complaint.

Depreciability of Term Interest

10 For Federal income tax purposes, the Term Interest constitutes a depreciable asset, the cost of which is subject to equal and ratable cost recovery deductions through December 31, 2009. See "FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS".

Remedies of Trust Upon Tenant Default

The Trust will hold title directly to the Term Interest, which constitutes a current real property interest which will expire and terminate on December 31, 2009, and the Trust will be the primary assignee and beneficiary of the Guaranty. The Trust will not hold a mortgage on the Property. As direct holder of the Term Interest, upon a default by the Tenant the Trustee (as
15 landlord under the Lease) will be entitled to seek enforcement of its rights and remedies in accordance with the terms of the Lease and without resort to mortgage foreclosure or other
20 judicial proceedings which otherwise might be required to realize upon a security interest in the Property.

OFFERING TERMS

The Trust is offering hereby a total of 452 Certificates at an offering price of \$20,000 per Certificate and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The purchase price will be
25 payable in full upon subscription. The minimum subscription is one Certificate. The Grantor reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept subscriptions for fractional Certificates, so

long as the minimum subscription requirement is met. The Certificates will be sold only to such persons who meet the suitability standards set forth under "NOTICE TO INVESTORS."

KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Pursuant to the terms of a Guaranty, dated as of November 13, 1991 (the "Guaranty"),
5 from Kansas City Life, the obligations of the Tenant under the Lease have been irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Kansas City Life. A copy of the Guaranty is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Tenant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kansas City Life. The obligation of Kansas City Life represented by the Guaranty has been capitalized for financial reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

10 Kansas City Life and its wholly-owned subsidiaries issue and market a full line of universal life, term and traditional whole life insurance and accident and health insurance products. For the year ended December 31, 1994, the Lease Guarantor had consolidated revenues in the amount of \$393.5 million, pre-tax income of \$57.0 million and net income of \$37.4 million. At December 31, 1994, the Lease Guarantor had total assets of \$2.7 billion and total stockholders' equity of \$343.7 million. With respect to its claims paying ability, Kansas City Life has a rating from A.M. Best of "A+" and ratings from Standard & Poor's Corporation and
15 Moody's Investors Service of "A+" and "A2", respectively.

Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a copy of the Kansas City Life's Annual Report on Form
10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994, in the form as filed with the Securities and
20 Exchange Commission.

ANNUAL CERTIFICATE PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

For a comparison of the Lease Payments of Base Rent required to be made by the Tenant under the Lease with the Certificate Payments required to be made with respect to the Certificates, see Exhibit C. The applicable Prepayment Amount at any monthly Certificate
5 Payment date is included as Appendix B to the Trust Agreement, a copy of which has been included herein as Exhibit D.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND BRIDGE FINANCING

On May 4, 1995, the Grantor acquired a fee simple interest in the Property for a purchase price of \$10,455,000. Immediately following Grantor's acquisition of the entire fee simple interest in the Property, the Grantor "split" the fee simple ownership of the Property by simultaneously (a) conveying or causing to be conveyed to the Trust the Term Interest expiring in 2009 and (b) conveying or causing to be conveyed to the Remainder Trust, in exchange for \$2,150,000, a remainder interest in the Property, which remainder interest will entitle holders of certificates evidencing interests in the Remainder Trust ("Remainder Trust Certificates"), upon termination of the Term Interest on December 31, 2009, to a fee simple interest in the Property.

The Grantor established the Trust by assigning and selling the Term Interest to the Trust in exchange for \$8,305,000, which amount was contributed to the Trust by K.C. ABBE Holdings, L.L.C. ("Holdings"), a Delaware limited liability company of which the sole members (equity holders) are principals of the Grantor or spouses thereof. Holdings was formed to facilitate the
20 purchase of the Property pending completion of the offering of the Certificates made hereby. Holdings financed its purchase of the beneficial interest in the Trust representing the Term Interest by incurring bank indebtedness (the "Bridge Financing") in the amount of \$8,300,000, which indebtedness and accrued interest thereon will be discharged with the proceeds of the offering of Certificates made hereby. See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS".

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

Set forth below is a summary of the estimated sources and uses of funds in connection with the (a) purchase of the Property by the Grantor for \$10,455,000, (b) sale by the Grantor to Holdings of the Term Interest to the Trust, (c) the sale by the Grantor of the Remainder Interest to the Remainder Trust and the issuance of the Remainder Trust Certificates, (d) the cash flow attributable to the Certificates purchased by Holdings during the interim period May 4, 1995 to date (the "Interim Period"), and (e) the issuance of the Certificates offered hereby. The information set forth below represents the best estimate of the Grantor and is subject to change.

SOURCES OF FUNDS:

	Purchase of Property/ Interim Period Certificate Cash Flow	Issuance of Certificates Offered Hereby
Proceeds from issuance and sale of Certificates offered hereby		\$9,040,000
Proceeds from Bridge Financing	\$8,300,000	
Proceeds from issuance and sale of Remainder Trust Certificates	2,150,000	
Net rent received during Interim Period	233,162	
Amount on deposit in Certificate Distribution Account		25,000
Advances from Scribcor, Inc.	216,662	
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$10,899,824	\$9,065,000

USES OF FUNDS:

Acquisition cost of Property	\$10,455,000	
Interest on Bridge Financing paid during Interim Period.....	210,797	
Real estate commissions, legal expenses and other costs Payable in connection with acquisition of Property.....	133,027	
Repayment of Bridge Financing		\$8,300,000
Interest on Bridge Financing paid on Closing Date ..		88,003
Reimburse Scribcor, Inc. for Property acquisition and other Interim Period costs.....		216,662
Roll-over funding of Certificate Distribution Account		25,000
Initial funding of Rental Insurance Reserve Account.....		28,200
Initial funding by Scribcor, Inc. of Rating Agency Account		17,500

Other expenses payable in connection with organization of Remainder Trust and offering of Remainder Trust Certificates	101,000	
All other expenses, including rating agency fees, printing expenses, placement agent fees, Trustee fees, and other expenses payable in connection with organization of Term Trust and offering of Certificates		389,635
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TOTAL USES OF FUNDS	\$10,899,824	\$9,065,000
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THE TERM INTEREST

Background

Academics and real estate finance specialists have generally accepted the notion that commercial real estate leased on a so-called "bondable" basis (i.e., obligating the tenant, among other things, to pay all maintenance, insurance and tax expenses to assume certain condemnation, environmental and structural repair risks) to credit-worthy tenants can be divided conceptually into two components: a bond-equivalent component and a "residual", or equity, component. The bond-equivalent component represents the value on a net present value basis of the expected payments under the bondable lease, discounted at a rate appropriate to the duration of the lease and the credit-worthiness of the tenant. The bond-equivalent component is comparable in many respects to a intermediate-term, non-callable fixed-income security. In contrast, the "residual", or equity, component represents the value of commercial real estate after the cash flows generated by the bond-equivalent component have been eliminated -- i.e., the net present value of the future right to occupy the real estate upon expiration of the term of

the lease. Legally, the bond-equivalent component can be simulated by creating a term-of-years of a duration co-terminous with the term of the triple-net lease, while the equity component in a particular property represents an interest in a vested (i.e., current) unencumbered remainder interest in fee simple title to such property. This unencumbered remainder interest will entitle the holder of such interest to future possession and control of the property on a debt-free basis following the termination of the underlying term-of-years.

The Term Interest

The Term Interest is a real property interest and constitutes a vested (i.e., current) unencumbered estate-for-years in and to the Property expiring on December 31, 2009. Following termination in 2009 of the Term Interest, the Trust will have no further interest in the Property. For Federal income tax purposes, the Term Interest constitutes a depreciable asset, the cost of which is subject to equal and ratable cost recovery deductions through December 31, 2009. See "FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS".

Acquisition of the Property and Creation of Term Interest

On May 4, 1995 the Grantor purchased for \$10,455,000 the entire fee simple interest in the Property, which consists of a 94,149 square foot office building (the "Building") situated on a 2.091 acre parcel in the Country Club Plaza District of Kansas City, Missouri. The Country Club Plaza District is located approximately 4.5 miles south of Downtown Kansas City. The Building was constructed in 1960 and substantial renovations were completed by Kansas City Life on the Building for approximately \$1.5 million in 1992, and the Subtenant has made significant expenditures to maintain the space in a manner commensurate with a Class A office building space. The \$10,455,000 purchase price represents a capitalization of the Building's operating income for the year ended December 31, 1994 at a rate of 8.93%, a capitalization of projected operating income for the year ending December 31, 2000 at a rate of 10.27% and a capitalization of projected operating income for the year ending December 31, 2005 at a rate of 11.81%.

Immediately following Grantor's acquisition of the entire fee simple interest in the Property pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, Grantor "split" the fee simple ownership of the Property by simultaneously (a) conveying or causing to be conveyed to the Trust the Term Interest expiring on December 31, 2009 and (b) conveying or causing to be conveyed to the
5 Remainder Trust for \$2,150,000 a remainder interest in the Property, which remainder interest will entitle the beneficiaries of the Remainder Trust, upon termination of the Term Interest on December 31, 2009, to a fee simple interest in the Property.

The Grantor established the Trust by assigning and selling the Term Interest to the Trust in exchange for \$8,305,000, which amount was contributed to the Trust by K.C. ABBE Holdings, L.L.C. ("Holdings"), a Delaware limited liability company of which the sole members (equity
10 holders) are principals of the Grantor or spouses thereof. Holdings was formed to facilitate the purchase of the Property pending completion of the offering of the Certificates made hereby. Holdings financed its purchase of the beneficial interest in the Trust representing the Term Interest by incurring bank indebtedness in the amount of \$8,300,000, which indebtedness and accrued interest thereon will be discharged with the proceeds of the offering of Certificates made hereby. See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS".

Prior to such initial sale and assignment, the Trust had no assets or obligations or any operating history. The Trust has not and will not engage in any activity other than acquiring and holding the Trust Property, receiving Lease Payments from the Tenant pursuant to the Lease,
20 issuing the Certificates pursuant to the Trust Agreement and distributing Certificate Payments to Certificateholders.

THE LEASE

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Lease. This summary is not a complete description of the terms of the Lease, and reference is made to the Lease for its detailed provisions. A copy of the Lease, as amended, is attached hereto as Exhibit E. All references herein to the "Landlord" are to the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease. Section references are to the corresponding provisions of the Lease, the terms of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto.

General

Pursuant to the Lease, the Tenant has leased during the Initial Term (as defined below) the Property, which contains all 94,149 rentable square feet of office space in the Old American Life Insurance Building (the "Building"), comprised of (i) 66,369 rentable square feet of office space on floors 1 through 3 of the Building and (ii) 27,780 rentable square feet of space in the Building's basement, which is utilized as a cafeteria, print shop and other office service facilities and (iii) the Building's three-story covered parking garage, containing spaces for 250 cars. The term "Premises," as used herein, shall refer to the Property (including the Building).

Term

The initial 20-year term of the Lease (the "Initial Term") commenced on December 29, 1989 and will expire on December 31, 2009, unless sooner terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Lease pertaining to casualty loss or condemnation or the exercise of the Landlord's remedies under the Lease. The Tenant has the option to extend the term of the Lease for two additional periods of five years (each, a "Renewal Term"). The Initial Term and the Renewal Terms are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Term."

In the event that the Property has been subleased to not more than two subtenants, for a term, including renewals, which shall expire not more than three years after the expiration of the Term, the Tenant shall have the right, at its option, to renew the Term for an additional period of either one, two or three years, so that the Term, as so renewed, shall expire after the expiration

of such subleases; provided, Tenant shall have no further right to renew or extend the Term of the Lease. (Article III.D.)

Base Rent

5 The Tenant is obligated to pay the annual base rent ("Base Rent") in equal installments on the first day of each month during the Term, without any right of set-off or deduction whatsoever. The annual and monthly Base Rent prescribed by the Lease during each year during the Initial Term and Renewal Terms is as follows:

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<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	<u>Annual Base Rent</u>	<u>Monthly Base Rent</u>
1995-1999, inclusive	\$ 932,650	\$ 77,720.83
2000-2004, inclusive	1,072,548	89,379.00
2005-2009, inclusive	1,233,430	102,785.83
First Renewal Term: 2010-2014, inclusive	1,418,445	118,203.75
Second Renewal Term: 2015-2019, inclusive	1,631,211	135,934.25

Net Lease

The Lease is a so-called "triple-net" lease -- i.e., it is the intent of Landlord and Tenant that the Lease will yield, net to Landlord, the Base Rent as above specified, and that all costs and expenses relating to the Premises shall be paid by the Tenant. (Article V.A.) Accordingly, in addition to Base Rent, the Tenant shall pay as additional rent, without right of reduction, set-off or abatement, all costs and expenses relating to the Premises, including taxes, utility expenses and costs of insurance, and repair and maintenance expenses, all as more fully described below.

Taxes

Tenant has agreed to pay as additional rent, before any fine or costs may be added for nonpayment, all real estate taxes, assessments, water and sewer rents, rates and charges, ad valorem taxes, gross receipts taxes, sales and use taxes, and other similar governmental charges which may at any time during the Term be assessed in respect of the Premises and to furnish to Landlord official receipts or other satisfactory proof evidencing such payment.

(Article VI.A.)

Repairs and Maintenance

Tenant is required, at its sole cost and expense, to keep the Premises and all parts thereof, including without limitation, all sidewalks, curbs, parking areas, access ways and landscaped areas, in good order, repair and condition, whether interior or exterior, structural or nonstructural, ordinary or extraordinary, foreseen or unforeseen, including, without limitation, repair of all glass, utilities, conduits, fixtures, equipment, foundations, roofs, exterior and interior walls, heating and air conditioning systems, lighting fixtures, wiring, plumbing, sprinkler systems, paving, sidewalks, roads, parking areas, curbs, gutters and fences. The necessity for and adequacy of all repairs to be made to the Premises pursuant to the Lease shall be measured by the standard which is appropriate for suburban office buildings in the Kansas City metropolitan area of similar construction, class and age. (Article VII.A.)

If, during the last twelve months of the Term, Tenant is required pursuant to any applicable legal requirement to make structural repairs or alterations to the Premises (a "Mandated Repair"), then in such case if a Mandated Repair must be completed prior to the expiration of the Term, Tenant shall be responsible for completing the Mandated Repair at its sole cost and expense. If, however, a Mandated Repair may be completed over a period of time which extends beyond the expiration of the Term, but work on such Mandated Repair must be commenced prior to the expiration of the Term, then in such event Tenant is required to commence the work on the Mandated Repair and is obligated to pay that portion of the work which is equal to the result obtained by pro rating the total cost of the Mandated Repair over the period of time during which such Mandated Repair may or must be completed and allocating to Tenant the amount allocable to the balance of the Term. (Article VII.C.)

Utilities and Services

Landlord is not required to furnish any utilities or services to Tenant. Tenant is responsible for the procurement of and payment for all charges for electricity, power, gas,

steam, water, telephone and other utilities and services, including without limitation, cleaning and maintenance services used in connection with the Premises. (Article XI).

Insurance

Tenant shall maintain at all times, at its sole cost and expense, insurance coverage as follows:

1. All-risk property insurance for the full (100%) replacement cost of the Property (with a deductible of not more than \$25,000);

2. Commercial general public liability insurance against claims for bodily injury, death or property damage occurring on or about the Premises in a single limit amount of \$10,000,000 with respect to bodily injury or death arising out of any one accident or occurrence;

3. Boiler and machinery insurance in the amount of at least \$1,000,000 (with a deductible of not more than \$10,000);

4. Worker's compensation insurance to the extent required by law;

5. During any period of construction with respect to the Building, builders' risk insurance on a completed value basis for the total cost of any alterations;

6. If and to the extent such insurance is commonly obtained by prudent owners of suburban office buildings in the Kansas City metropolitan area, environmental impairment insurance in such amounts as are commonly obtained by such prudent owners. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall not be required to carry such environmental impairment insurance so long as its net worth exceeds Tenant's Minimum Net Worth (as defined) (and further provided that, to the extent that Tenant is required to carry such insurance because its net worth is equal to or less than Tenant's Minimum Net Worth, Tenant may maintain a deductible with respect to such insurance of not more than 5% of its net worth);

7. Such other insurance in such amounts as are commonly obtained at the time in question by prudent owners of suburban office buildings in the Kansas City metropolitan area.

For purposes of the foregoing paragraph (6), "Tenant's Minimum Net Worth" is an amount equal to the greater of (i) \$50,000,000 or (ii) the product of (1) 50 times (2) the Base Rent and taxes with respect to the Premises payable by the Tenant in the then-current calendar year. All insurance maintained by Tenant with respect to the Premises must name Landlord as an additional insured as its interest may appear. In addition, at the request of Landlord, but not more than once every three years, Tenant at Tenant's sole cost and expense shall increase the limits of liability on any of the insurance policies Tenant is otherwise required to maintain to such greater amounts as Landlord shall reasonably request. (Article XII)

All insurance required to be maintained by Tenant shall be written by companies of nationally recognized financial standing, reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee in its capacity as landlord under the Lease. The Trust Agreement further provides that the Trustee will not accept insurance written by any company, unless such company has a claims paying rating of "BBB+" or better as determined by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

All proceeds of insurance maintained by Tenant under the Lease shall be payable to and administered by the Trustee under the terms of the Trust Agreement.

Fire and Other Casualty

In the event of (a) damage or destruction during the second to last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 75% of the replacement value of the Premises) or (b) in the event of damage or destruction during the last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 25% of the replacement value of the Premises) (each such events in clause (a) and (b) a "Casualty Loss"), then in each such event, Landlord or Tenant, upon 30 days' written notice to the other, may terminate the Lease, provided that any and all insurance proceeds in such case received by Tenant are required to be paid to and assigned to Landlord. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall not have the right to terminate the Lease if (a) any damage or destruction is caused by an uninsured casualty, (b) Tenant shall have failed to maintain the insurance required to be maintained under

the Lease or (c) Landlord is unable for any reason to collect all insurance proceeds which would otherwise be payable by Tenant's insurance carriers in connection with such damage or destruction. In accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, has been irrevocably instructed not to exercise its right to terminate the Lease upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Casualty Loss." (Article XIV.B.)

Upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss giving rise to a Casualty Loss Termination, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease and pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, is obligated to utilize such insurance proceeds to restore the Building to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to such Casualty Loss Termination. The Trustee is required pursuant to the Trust Agreement to procure rental interruption insurance in an amount sufficient to assure that holders of Certificates will receive when due monthly Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates. There can be no assurance that receipt by the Trustee of any such casualty insurance or rental interruption insurance proceeds will be at such time or times sufficient to assure timely payment with respect to the Certificates. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Rental Interruption Insurance."

Condemnation

Tenant has irrevocably assigned to Landlord any award or payment to which Tenant may be or become entitled by reason of any taking of the Premises or any part thereof by condemnation or other eminent domain proceedings pursuant to any law, general or special, by any governmental authority, civil or military. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall have the right to any award or payment on account of Tenant's trade fixtures, equipment and moving expenses, to the extent Tenant shall have a right to make a separate claim therefor against the appropriate governmental authority. (Article XV.A.)

If less than 50% of the Premises shall be taken by condemnation or other eminent domain proceedings pursuant to any law, general or special, or the use or occupancy of the Premises or any part thereof shall be temporarily requisitioned by any governmental authority, civil or military, then the Lease shall continue in full force and effect without abatement or reduction of Base Rent, additional rent or other sums payable by Tenant. In such event, Tenant is obligated after such taking or requisition, at its sole cost and expense, to repair any damage caused by any such taking or requisition in conformity with the provisions in the Lease governing the making of alterations to the Premises. (Article XV.E.)

If all or substantially all of the Property shall be taken by condemnation or other eminent domain proceedings, then the Lease shall terminate on the day preceding the date of the vesting of title to the Premises or portion thereof in the condemning authority, and Base Rent and additional rent shall be paid to the date of such termination. (Article XV.B.)

If condemnation shall affect at least 50% of the Premises and, in Tenant's reasonable judgment, shall render the Premises unsuitable for restoration for continued use and occupancy (a "Total Condemnation"), then Tenant shall, not later than 30 days after such condemnation, deliver to Landlord (i) notice of its intention to terminate the Lease on the next rental payment date which occurs not less than 90 days after the delivery of such notice (the "Condemnation Termination Date"), (ii) a certificate of an authorized officer of the Tenant describing the event giving rise to such termination and (iii) an irrevocable offer by Tenant to Landlord to purchase on the Condemnation Termination Date (a) any remaining portion of the Premises and (b) the right to receive the net proceeds, if any, payable in connection with such condemnation, at a price equal to ten times the then annual Base Rent. If Landlord shall reject such offer by notice given to Tenant not later than 15 days prior to the Condemnation Termination Date, the Lease shall terminate on the Condemnation Termination Date upon payment by Tenant of all Base Rent, additional rent and other sums then due and payable to and including the Condemnation Termination Date. (Article XV.C.) Notwithstanding the foregoing and notwithstanding any

direction to the contrary of the Certificateholders, the Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement is irrevocably instructed to accept the Tenant's offer to purchase the Property required to be made upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation pursuant to the provisions of the Lease (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease). See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Condemnation."

Assignment and Subletting

Tenant shall have the right to assign the Lease (in whole, but not in part) or to sublet the Premises (in whole or in part) without the consent of Landlord, provided that in the case of a subletting, no subletting shall be for a term ending later than one day prior to the expiration date of the Term. No assignment shall be deemed a waiver of any agreement, term, covenant or condition of the Lease or a release of Tenant from the performance or further performance by Tenant of the agreements, terms, covenants, conditions of the Lease, and Tenant shall continue to be primarily liable under the Lease in accordance with its terms. (Article XVI.A.)

The merger or consolidation or sale of substantially all the assets of Tenant shall be deemed to be an assignment of the Lease. However, it shall be a condition precedent to the merger of Tenant into another corporation or the consolidation of the Tenant with one or more other corporations, that the surviving entity shall (i) have a minimum net worth at least equal to the net worth of Tenant immediately prior to such merger or consolidation, (ii) deliver to Landlord a certified financial statement evidencing satisfaction of the requirement set forth in the foregoing clause (i), and (iii) deliver to Landlord an acknowledged instrument in recordable form assuming all obligations, covenants and responsibilities of Tenant under the Lease. (Article XVI.E.) See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Assignment of Lease."

Environmental Matters

Tenant has agreed not to use, manufacture, store, dispose or sell any substance or material (collectively, "Hazardous Materials") identified to be toxic, or hazardous according to any applicable federal, state or local statute, law, rule or regulation relating to regulation or

control of toxic or hazardous substances or materials ("Environmental Laws"). If Tenant receives any written notice of any event involving the use, spill, discharge, dumping or clean-up of any Hazardous Material in at or about the Premises or into the sewer, septic system or waste treatment system servicing the Premises (any such event being hereinafter referred to as a
5 "Hazardous Discharge") or any complaint, order, citation or notice with regard to such Hazardous Discharge, then in such event Tenant shall give immediate oral and written notice of same to Landlord.

For purposes of the Lease, the following event constitutes an Event of Default:

10 If the Environmental Protection Agency, or any other local, state or federal agency asserts or creates a lien upon any or all the Premises by reason of (a) the presence of Hazardous Materials in, on, under, at or about the Premises, (b) the occurrence of a Hazardous Discharge, (c) an environmental complaint, or (d) any violation of any environmental law or otherwise; or if the EPA or any other local, state or federal agency asserts a written claim against Tenant, the Premises or Landlord for damages or clean-up costs related to the presence of Hazardous Materials, a Hazardous Discharge or an environmental complaint on or pertaining to the Premises; provided, however, such claim or lien shall not constitute a default if, within ten days after Tenant receives written notice of such lien or claim:

20 (a) Tenant shall commence and shall thereafter pursue with due diligence either (i) the cure or correction of the event which constitutes the basis for the claim of lien and continues with due diligence to pursue such cure or correction to completion or (ii) proceedings for an injunction, restraining order or other appropriate proceedings are brought by Tenant with due diligence seeking relief of the matter giving rise to the claim and the relief thereby obtained is not thereafter reversed on appeal; and

25 (b) In either of the foregoing events, Tenant shall have posted a bond, letter of credit or other security required by law satisfactory in form, substance and amount to the

agency or entity asserting the claim to secure the proper and complete cure or correction of the event which constitutes the basis for the claim.

Tenant has agreed to defend, indemnify and hold Landlord harmless from and against any and all claims, including without limitation wrongful death actions and third-party claims (but
5 excluding claims for consequential damages) arising directly or indirectly from the presence of any Hazardous Material in, on, under, at or about the Premises or any Hazardous Discharge in, on, under, at or about the Premises, or any environmental complaint. (Article XIII.)

Alterations

Tenant, at its sole cost and expense, may make alterations or additions or other
10 improvements to the Premises or any part thereof, provided that any alterations or additions (i) shall not reduce the fair market value of the Premises below its value immediately before such alteration or impair the usefulness or structural integrity of the Building or change the use thereof; (ii) shall not reduce the gross leaseable area of the Premises, (iii) are effected in good and workmanlike manner in a safe and careful fashion in compliance with all applicable legal requirements and (iv) are fully paid for by the Tenant. (Article VIII.)

Covenant Against Liens

Tenant shall not permit any mechanics' or similar liens for labor or materials furnished to the Premises during the Term to be filed against the Premises or any part thereof and, if such
15 lien shall be filed, Tenant shall either pay the same or procure the discharge thereof in any manner permitted by law within 30 days after such filing. Tenant shall indemnify Landlord and save Landlord harmless from and against any and all loss, damage, claims, liabilities, judgments, costs and expenses arising out of the filing of any such lien. (Article X.)

Default Provisions; Landlord's Remedies

The occurrence of any of the following events constitutes an event of default (an "Event
25 of Default") under the Lease:

1. Tenant's failure to pay any Base Rent, additional rent or any other sum required to be paid pursuant to the Lease, and such failure shall continue for 10 days after notice to Tenant of such failure. Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee is required to give notice to the Tenant within two days following the non-payment when due of any rent or other monies required to be paid by Tenant to the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease;

2. The occurrence of an Event of Default described under "Environmental Matters" above;

3. Tenant's failure to observe or perform any other provision of the Lease and such failure shall continue for 30 days after notice to Tenant of such failure;

4. If Tenant shall make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall file a voluntary petition under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or an involuntary petition alleging any act of bankruptcy or insolvency shall be filed against Tenant, and the occurrence of certain other bankruptcy-related events, and in such case such events shall occur and continue without the acquiescence of Tenant for a period of 90 days;

5. The occurrence of any event or contingency whereby the Lease or the estate thereby created or the unexpired balance of the Lease Term would, by operation of law or otherwise, devolve upon pass to any person, firm or corporation, except as expressly permitted in the Lease; or

6. If Tenant shall abandon all of the Demised Premises by vacating the premises and failing to (i) maintain the premises, (ii) make all repairs thereto, (iii) maintain security and/or (iv) comply with all the terms, covenants and provisions thereof for a period in excess of 30 days.

If an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, Landlord shall have the right to give Tenant a five-day notice of Landlord's termination of the Lease. Upon expiration of such five-day period, the Lease and the estate thereby granted shall expire and terminate, and

all rights of Tenant under the Lease shall expire and terminate, but Tenant shall remain liable under the Lease as hereinafter provided. (Article XVIII.B.)

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, Landlord shall have the following additional rights and remedies:

5 1. Landlord shall have the right to reenter the Premises, to dispossess Tenant by a summary proceeding or other appropriate suit and, at Tenant's expense, to remove, for the sole benefit of Landlord, Tenant's effects and to hold the Premises and the right to receive all rental and other income of and from the Premises;

10 2. In the case of any such reentry termination and/or disposition the Base Rent, Additional Rent and any other sums payable by Tenant under the Lease shall become immediately due and be paid up to the time of such reentry, disposition and/or termination, together with such reasonable expenses as Landlord may incur for legal expenses, attorneys' fees and disbursements; Landlord may relet the premises or any part or parts thereof for a term or terms which may at Landlord's option be less than or exceed the period which would otherwise have constituted the balance of the Term;

15 3. Tenant shall also pay to Landlord as liquidated damages an amount equal to the Liquidated Damages Amount set forth in the Lease; and

20 4. Landlord shall have the right to invoke any remedy allowed at law or in equity as if reentry, summary proceedings and other remedies were not provided for in the Lease.

25 In the event of any termination of the Lease or in the event that Landlord shall reenter the premises as above described, Tenant will pay to Landlord as liquidated damages, at the election of Landlord, either:

 (i) A sum equal to the excess, if any, discounted at 8% per annum, of (x) the full amount of Rent reserved under the Lease for the balance of the unexpired portion of the Initial Term, or a Renewal Term, as applicable, and the Additional Rent and other charges or sums payable by Tenant hereunder which would have been payable had the Lease not so terminated,

over (y) the aggregate rental value of the Premises for the same period considered on a net rental basis, such sum to be immediately due in full upon such termination or reentry; or

(ii) a sum which is equal to the aggregate of the Base Rent reserved under the Lease for the balance of the unexpired portion of the Initial Term or Renewal Term, as applicable, and the Additional Rent and other charges or sums payable by Tenant thereunder which would have been payable by Tenant had the Lease not so terminated, or had Landlord not so reentered the Premises, payable upon the due dates specified in the Lease following such termination or such reentry and until the date for the expiration of the Initial Term or such Renewal Term, as applicable, as provided herein. (Article XVIII.E.)

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or the Servicer, as the case may be, will in all cases elect the measure of damages described above which will, in the reasonable judgment of the Trustee or Servicer, as the case may be, result in the maximum award to the Trustee in respect of such Event of Default.

THE CERTIFICATES

General

The Certificates will be issued only in fully registered form. The Certificates will be issued in denominations of \$20,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The Certificates will be initially registered through a book-entry only system operated by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Details of payments of the Certificates and the book-entry only system are described below under the subcaption "Book-Entry Only System". Except as described under the subcaption "Book-Entry Only System" below, beneficial owners of the Certificates will not receive or have the right to receive physical delivery of Certificates, and will not be or be considered to be the Owners thereof. Accordingly, beneficial owners must rely upon (i) the procedures of DTC and, if such beneficial owner is not a DTC Participant (as described below), the DTC Participant who will act on behalf of such beneficial owner to receive notices and payments of Lease Payments with respect to the

Certificates, and to exercise voting rights and (ii) the records of DTC and, if such beneficial owner is not a DTC Participant, such beneficial owner's DTC Participant, to evidence its beneficial ownership of the Certificates. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Certificates, references herein to Holders or owners of such Certificates shall mean DTC or its nominee and shall not mean the beneficial owners of such Certificates. The laws of some states may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such limits and laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Certificate.

If at any time the Holder of any Certificate shall request that its Certificate be registered in its name and not that of Cede & Co., the Trustee shall promptly take such action as is necessary to authenticate and deliver to such Holder Certificates registered in its name or that of its nominee.

Prepayment

Except as set forth below and except for monthly Certificate Payments made in accordance with the payment schedule attached hereto as Exhibit C, the Certificates will not be prepaid, in whole or in part, prior to expiration of the Term Interest on December 31, 2009. The Certificates shall be prepaid prior to expiration of the Term Interest only upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation (see "THE LEASE -- Condemnation" and "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Condemnation") through the application of moneys on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account under the Trust Agreement. In each such case, prepayment shall be in an amount equal to the then-applicable Prepayment Amount specified in Appendix B to the Trust Agreement, but without premium.

Certificate Payments

The sole source of payment of Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates will be the Tenant's monthly Lease Payments of Base Rent under the Lease. The ability of the Trust to make timely Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates will be entirely

dependent upon its receipt of timely Lease Payments by the Tenant under the Lease. Under the Trust Agreement and the Lease, the Tenant is required to make Lease Payments of Base Rent directly to the Trustee. The Trustee will apply these payments as described under "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Certificate Payments."

5 Book-Entry Only System

The following information has been furnished by DTC for use in this Offering Memorandum and neither the Placement Agent nor the Grantor takes any responsibility for its accuracy or completeness.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Certificates. The Certificates will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully-registered Certificate will be issued in the aggregate issuance amount and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds securities that its participants ("Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The Rules applicable to DTC and its Participants are on file with the Commission.

Purchases of the Certificates under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Certificates on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Certificate ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Certificates are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Except as otherwise provided herein, Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Certificates, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Certificates is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Certificates deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of the Certificates with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Certificates; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Certificates are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the Certificates. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Trust as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those

Direct Participants to whose accounts the Certificates are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on payable date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee, or the Trust, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of Certificate Payments to DTC is the responsibility of the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Certificates at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Grantor or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, if a successor securities depository is not obtained, certificates for the Certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Trust may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificates for the Certificates will be printed and delivered.

THE TRUST AGREEMENT

Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of the Trust Agreement governing the terms of the Trust. The description and summaries of the Trust Agreement hereinafter set forth do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and reference is made to the Trust Agreement for the complete details of all terms and conditions. All statements herein are qualified in their

entirety by reference to the Trust Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit D to this Offering Memorandum.

General

The Trust Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions on which The First National Bank of Chicago, as Trustee, shall hold the Term Interest. The Trust Agreement establishes the duties and obligations of the Trustee regarding the collection and distribution of funds and other administrative responsibilities relating to the Term Interest.

Certificate Distribution Account

The Trust Agreement creates and establishes a special and segregated trust account, in the name of the Trustee on behalf of the Trust and for the benefit of Certificateholders (the "Certificate Distribution Account"), into which will be deposited (i) all monthly Lease Payments of rent made on or with respect to the Lease and (ii) Net Compensation payable upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation. The Certificate Distribution Account must be established at a bank or other financial institution (i) authorized pursuant to applicable laws to exercise corporate trust powers with respect to the Term Interest; (ii) having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000 and subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authorities; and (iii) having (or having a parent which has) a long term unsecured debt rating of at least BBB+ by Standard & Poor's Corporation (an "Eligible Bank").

Funds in the Certificate Distribution Account will be invested as provided in the Trust Agreement in "Eligible Investments". "Eligible Investments" are defined generally as

(i) demand and time deposits in, or certificates of deposit of, any depository institution or trust company (including the Trustee) incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state thereof having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$25,000,000 and subject to supervision and examination by federal and/or state banking authorities; provided, however, that such deposits shall be in amounts no greater than \$100,000 for any one such depository institution or trust company unless the commercial paper or other unsecured short-

term obligations of such depository institution or trust company are rated at least A+ by Standard & Poor's Corporation;

(ii) direct obligations of, and obligations fully guaranteed by, the United States of America, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, FNMA, Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Home Loan Banks or any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America the obligations of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America;

(iii) bankers' acceptances issued by any depository institution or trust company (including the Trustee) meeting the requirements of clause (i) above; provided, however, that at the time of such investment or contractual commitment providing for such investment the commercial paper or other unsecured short-term debt obligations of such depository institution or trust company carry at least the ratings required under clause (i) above;

(iv) repurchase obligations with respect to any securities described in clause (ii) above or any other security issued or guaranteed by any instrumentality of the United States of America, the obligations of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America; provided, however, that in either case, such security shall have a remaining maturity of one year or less and such repurchase obligation shall have been entered into with a depository institution or trust company (acting as principal) of the type described in the proviso to clause (iii) above; and

(v) commercial paper (including both non-interest bearing discount obligations and interest bearing obligations payable on demand or on a specific date not more than one year after the date of issuance thereof) rated at least A+ by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Investments of amounts on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account described below with respect to any Distribution Date are limited to obligations or securities that mature not later than the corresponding Distribution Date.

The Trust Agreement also creates and establishes a special and segregated trust account, in the name of the Trustee on behalf of the Trust and for the benefit of

Certificateholders (the "Rating Agency Account"), into which the amount of \$17,500 will be deposited by the Grantor initially on the Closing Date. The funds on deposit in the Rating Agency Account shall be used to fund the annual rating agency monitoring fee payable to Standard & Poor's Corporation, which fee shall be payable annually in an amount not presently expected to exceed \$2,000. Funds on deposit in the Rating Agency Account will be invested as provided in the Trust Agreement in Eligible Investments. If, upon termination of the Term Interest or earlier termination of the Trust (see "Termination of the Trust" below), there shall remain any unapplied balance in the Rating Agency Account, such unapplied balance shall be distributed to the Grantor.

Certificate Payments

The Servicer will deposit all Lease Payments made by the Tenant with respect to the Lease into the Certificate Distribution Account within two days of receipt by the Servicer thereof. On the 15th day of each month, commencing September 15, 1995 and ending on December 15, 2009 (each, a "Distribution Date"), the Trustee will distribute to each holder of Certificates as of the immediately preceding Record Date such holder's ratable share of the amount of Distributable Funds then on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account. Distributable Funds includes the total balance of funds then in the Certificate Distribution Account less the sum of: (i) \$25,000; plus (ii) the amount of all Reimbursable Costs incurred by the Trustee for which the Trustee has not previously been reimbursed; plus (iii) the amount of all Reimbursable Costs reasonably anticipated by the Trustee to be incurred prior to the next succeeding Distribution Date; plus (iv) the amount of any Net Casualty Proceeds and/or any Net Compensation deposited in the Certificate Distribution Account pending application in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement; plus (v) any Additional Servicing Fee payable to the Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement; plus (vi) the amount of any investment earnings (net of losses and investment expenses) on amounts on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account; plus (vii) the amount of any Trustee's fees payable pursuant to the terms

of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee has a priority right to reimbursement of Reimbursable Costs incurred pursuant to the Trust Agreement from Lease Payments received by the Trustee and, if necessary, from the Trust Estate. On the Final Distribution Date, the Distributable Funds shall be calculated without regard to clauses (i), (iii) and (vi) above. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will include with the distribution to each Certificateholder a statement itemizing Lease Payments received, Reimbursable Costs incurred and the calculation of the amount of Distributable Funds.

For purposes of calculating Distributable Funds, "Reimbursable Costs" include all fees, expenses, costs or other charges incurred in good faith by the Trustee in the performance of its duties and obligations under the Trust Agreement. By way of example, Reimbursable Costs include all fees and expenses incurred by the Trustee in connection with the engagement by the Trustee of the Servicer and counsel to advise the Trustee regarding the discharge by the Trustee of its obligations under Section 6.2 of the Trust Agreement upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, Casualty Loss Termination or Total Condemnation.

General Duties of Trustee

The Trustee shall generally have only such duties as are specifically set forth in the Trust Agreement relating to the administration of the Trust in the interest of the holders of the Certificates and is required to discharge such duties in accordance with its general obligations of loyalty and prudence as Trustee. In addition, the Trustee shall be required to give and receive all notices in respect of the Trust Estate as more specifically set forth in the Trust Agreement.

Specific Duties of Trustee

Actions to be Taken By Trustee Upon Event of Default under Lease; Termination of Lease. The Trustee is required to engage the Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement to monitor on behalf of the Trustee performance by the Tenant under the Lease, to give and receive notices required or appropriate to be given or received by the Trustee in its

capacity as landlord under the Lease, and to otherwise perform on behalf of the Trustee its obligations, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement.

If an Event of Default shall occur under the Lease, the Trustee must give, or cause the Servicer to give, notice thereof to the holders of Certificates and the Tenant within not less than two business days after the date the Trustee first obtains knowledge of the occurrence of such Event of Default. If so directed in writing by the holders of Certificates, the Trustee shall initiate, or cause the Servicer to initiate on its behalf, such actions, including the commencement of legal proceedings, as shall in the reasonable judgment of counsel retained by the Trustee for such purpose be necessary or appropriate to preserve the Trust Property and to enforce the rights and remedies of the Trust, in its capacity as the landlord under the Lease. All costs and expenses incurred by the Trustee in so acting shall constitute Reimbursable Costs. The Trustee shall not be required to take any action, incur any expense or advance any funds unless: (i) there shall then be on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account funds sufficient, in the reasonable judgment of the Trustee, to provide for reimbursement of all Reimbursable Costs incurred or to be incurred by the Trustee in acting at the direction of the holders of Certificates; or (ii) the Trustee shall have received assurances from the holders of Certificates as to the source and manner for the reimbursement of such Reimbursable Costs reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee (clauses (i) and (ii) above being hereinafter referred to as the "Reimbursement Conditions"). If the Trustee shall seek such assurances and the holders of Certificates shall fail or refuse to provide the same within fifteen (15) days after demand therefor by the Trustee, such failure or refusal shall constitute a Termination Event and the Trustee shall be excused from taking any further action with respect to such Event of Default.

If the Lease or Tenant's right to possession of the Property thereunder shall be terminated in connection with an Event of Default, a Casualty Loss Termination or Total Condemnation (see "Casualty Loss; Casualty Loss Termination" and "Condemnation", below),

the Trustee shall direct the Servicer to provide usual and customary property and asset management services pursuant to the Servicing Agreement with respect to the Property pursuant to a written management agreement. The Trustee shall initiate such actions as are, in the reasonable judgment of the Servicer and counsel engaged by the Trustee for such purpose, necessary and appropriate to (i) preserve the Trust Estate and maintain the Property, including the payment of property taxes, insurance premiums and other reasonable costs and expenses of maintaining and preserving the Property in good operating condition and (ii), if so directed in writing by the holders of Certificates, procure a Replacement Lease or Leases on such terms and conditions as shall be approved in writing by the Certificateholders. The Trustee shall not be required to take any such action unless the Reimbursement Conditions shall have been satisfied. A "Replacement Lease" is any lease for all or any portion of the Property, which lease (A) shall require the Tenant thereunder at its sole cost and expense to (i) maintain at least the insurance prescribed by the Lease, (ii) pay all ad valorem and other real property taxes levied against the Property and (iii) maintain or cause the Property to be maintained in good operating condition and in compliance with all applicable laws and (B) shall have been submitted to Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P"), and S&P shall have confirmed that such Replacement Lease shall not result in a downgrade, qualification or withdrawal of its then-assigned rating with respect to the Certificates.

Casualty Loss. In the event of a Casualty Loss affecting the Property involving a loss in excess of \$100,000, the Trustee is required to give written notice to the holders of Certificates within not less than five business days after the date the Trustee first obtains knowledge of such Casualty Loss. The Trustee shall establish at an Eligible Bank a segregated trust account (the "Casualty Account"), into which the Net Casualty Proceeds from such Casualty Loss shall be deposited in accordance with Article XIV of the Lease (or any comparable provision of any Replacement Lease), and the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, shall exercise the rights and remedies set forth under Article XIV of the Lease (or the comparable

provisions of any Replacement Lease) in connection with the restoration of the Property by the Tenant.

If such Casualty Loss results in a Casualty Loss Termination of the Lease, the Trustee shall deposit into the Casualty Account the Net Casualty Proceeds, which shall be applied by the Trustee or, at its direction the Servicer, to restore the Property to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to the Casualty Loss Termination. In such event, the Servicer on behalf of the Trust shall obtain, within 45 days after such Casualty Loss, three fixed price bids for the performance of the work required in connection with the restoration of the Property from a "Qualified Contractor." A "Qualified Contractor" is an experienced general contractor having (i) a net worth of at least \$10,000,000; (ii) a five year annual average contract revenues of not less than \$50,000,000; and (iii) not less than ten years of continuous business operation. The Trustee shall submit the three bids to the Certificateholders, who shall direct in writing the Trustee as to the bid to be selected not later than 30 days after receipt by the Certificateholders of such bids. If the holders of the Certificates fail or refuse to select one of the three bids within such 30-day period, the Servicer shall recommend to the Trustee the bid which, in the judgment of the Servicer exercised in accordance with the servicing standards set forth in the Servicing Agreement (see "THE SERVICING AGREEMENT -- Duties of Servicer"), is the bid in the best interest of the Certificateholders, and the Trustee shall select such bid and proceed with the restoration. If the holders of Certificates shall direct the Trustee with respect to the taking of any actions in response to such Casualty Loss Termination, all fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the Trustee in connection therewith shall be Reimbursable Costs. The Trustee shall have no obligation to take any such actions unless the Reimbursement Conditions are then met.

For purposes of the Trust Agreement, a "Casualty Loss" is any loss or damage suffered or incurred with respect to the Property arising out of any fire, windstorm, flood, earthquake, act of God, war, strike or other casualty. A "Casualty Loss Termination" means any termination of

the Lease resulting from the occurrence of a Casualty Loss. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, has been irrevocably instructed not to exercise its right to terminate the Lease upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss. See "THE LEASE -- Fire and Other Casualty."

5 Rental Interruption Insurance. Provided the same may be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, the Trustee shall, or shall cause the Servicer to, obtain and maintain at all times during the last two years of the Initial Term rental interruption insurance in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 125% of the Prepayment Amount applicable as of the first month of the penultimate year of the Initial Term; and (ii) the total rent payable under the Lease during the
10 final two years of the Initial Term. Such rental interruption insurance shall be on such terms and conditions as shall be customary insuring the Trust against interruption of rental payments under the Lease, and the cost of such rental interruption insurance shall constitute a Reimbursable Cost under the Trust Agreement. Such rental interruption insurance shall be written by a company having a claims-paying ability rating of "BBB+" or better as determined by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

To fund its obligations to maintain rental interruption insurance, the Trustee shall establish and maintain a segregated trust account (the "Rental Insurance Reserve Account"), into which shall be deposited from funds otherwise constituting Distributable Funds on the initial
15 Distribution Date with respect to the Certificates the amount of \$28,200. Funds in the Rental Insurance Reserve Account will be invested as provided in the Trust Agreement in Eligible
20 Investments. If, after acquiring such rental interruption insurance during the last two years of the Initial Term, there shall remain any unapplied balance in the Rental Insurance Reserve Account, such unapplied balance shall be distributed to the Certificateholders.

Condemnation. In the event of a Partial Condemnation affecting the Property, the
25 Trustee shall deposit the Net Compensation received by the Trustee from such Partial Condemnation into a segregated trust account at an Eligible Bank (the "Condemnation

Account"), and the proceeds therein shall be applied by the Servicer on behalf of the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Lease (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease) respecting payments to be made to the Tenant (or any Replacement Tenant) in connection with the restoration of the Property by the Tenant as required by the Lease. See
5 "THE LEASE -- Condemnation." If, after making all payments of Net Compensation required to be made to the Tenant (or any Replacement Tenant) there shall remain any unapplied balance of the Net Compensation in the Condemnation Account, such unapplied balance shall be paid over to the Remainder Trustee.

If there shall occur a Total Condemnation, the Trustee shall give written notice thereof to
10 the Certificateholders not later than five business days after the Trustee shall have obtained knowledge of such Total Condemnation. Thereafter the Trustee shall, upon the written direction (or consent) of the Certificateholders, exercise the rights and perform the obligations of the Trust, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, under the provisions of the Lease governing a Total Condemnation (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease). Notwithstanding the foregoing and notwithstanding any direction to the contrary of the Certificateholders, the Trustee is irrevocably instructed to accept the Tenant's offer to purchase the Property required to be made upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation pursuant to the provisions of the Lease (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease). See "THE
LEASE -- Condemnation." The proceeds received by the Trustee from such sale shall be
20 thereupon deposited into the Certificate Distribution Account, and such proceeds shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement governing a Termination Event. See "-- Termination of the Trust," below.

Termination of the Trust

The Trust Agreement and the trust created thereby will terminate upon the final
25 distribution by the Trustee of all monies of the Trust Estate following the earlier of (i) December 31, 2009, (ii) the occurrence of a Total Condemnation, or (iii) the failure of holders of Certificates

to give to the Trustee certain financial assurances and indemnities upon the occurrence of a Event of Default under the Lease or upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss Termination (each such event set forth in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) a "Termination Event", and each event set forth in clause (iii) a "Section 6.2 Termination Event"). In no other event will the Trust Agreement
5 terminate, and neither the Trustee nor the holders of the Certificates have the right to terminate the Trust Agreement. Within 30 days following the occurrence of a Termination Event, the Trustee shall give notice to the holders of the Certificates, which notice shall state (i) the Final Distribution Date at which time final payment of the Certificates shall be made upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates at the office of the Trustee; (ii) the amount (if then
10 known) of any such final payment; and (iii) that payments will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates at the office of the Trustee therein specified. Upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates, the Trustee shall cause to be distributed to Certificateholders amounts distributable on such Final Distribution Date. The Final Distribution Date shall be not later than (i), in the event of a Total Condemnation, 30 days following receipt by the Trustee of the Net Compensation payable in connection therewith; (ii), in the case of a sale of the Property following a Section 6.2 Termination Event, 30 days following receipt by the Trustee of the proceeds from such sale; and (iii) not later than 30 days following December 31, 2009.

Upon the occurrence of a Section 6.2 Termination Event, the Trustee shall give a
20 termination notice with respect thereto to the Certificateholders and the Trustee shall thereafter sell the Property at an open outcry auction held in a commercially reasonable manner and on commercially reasonable terms on a date not earlier than 30 days and not later than 90 days after such termination notice has been given by the Trustee. Such termination notice shall specify the time, place and terms of such auction. The Trustee shall consult with the Servicer
25 regarding the auctioneer to be engaged by the Trustee and the terms and conditions of the auction to be conducted thereby. The Servicer shall make a written recommendation to the

Trustee regarding the identity of the auctioneer to be selected and the terms on which the auction should be conducted; provided, however, that in all events, the auctioneer will conduct any such auction (i) at the corporate trust office of the Trustee; (ii) on an open outcry basis with no reserve price or minimum bid; (iii) only after publication of the time and place for such auction
5 in manner and with such publications as shall then be required to satisfy the requirements of the Uniform Commercial Code as then in effect in the jurisdiction in which such auction shall be held, with respect to sales or collateral thereunder; (iv) pursuant to bidding rules that shall specify the form of purchase and sale agreement to be entered into between the Trustee and the successful bidder at the auction; and (v) substantially in accordance with the rules or
10 procedures recommended by the Servicer and counsel engaged by the Trustee in connection with such auction. Certificateholders and any person controlling or controlled by, owning, owned by or under common ownership with any Certificateholder, shall not be entitled to participate in such auction.

Upon the occurrence of a Total Condemnation, the Trustee shall, in connection with the winding up of the Trust, distribute the Net Compensation (i) first, to the Certificateholders, to the extent of the applicable Prepayment Amount as determined pursuant to Appendix B of the Trust Agreement (or the amount of the Net Compensation, if the Net Compensation is less than the applicable Prepayment Amount) and (ii) second, the balance, if any, to the Remainder Trustee.

Assignment of Lease

20 The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustee shall not consent to any assignment of the Lease or sublease of any material portion of the Real Property by the Tenant unless there shall then exist no default or Event of Default under the Lease, and either (i) after giving effect to the proposed assignment or sublease, the Tenant and the Guarantor under the Guaranty shall remain fully liable for each and every of the obligations of the Tenant under the Lease and shall
25 confirm the same in writing to the Trustee and the proposed assignee or sublessee shall execute and deliver a written agreement agreeing to be bound by the terms and conditions of

the Lease; or (ii) the Trustee shall have notified the Certificateholders in writing describing the proposed assignment or sublease and Certificateholders having at least a majority of the Voting Interests shall have approved in writing the proposed assignment or sublease. The Trustee has agreed to provide a copy of any notice given pursuant to this paragraph to Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Amendments

The Trust Agreement may be amended by the Trustee with the consent of the holders of 51% or more of the Voting Interests only for the limited purposes of (i) curing any ambiguity; (ii) correcting or supplementing any provision in the Trust Agreement that may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision; (iii) as shall be required in connection with the acceptance of the appointment of a successor Trustee in respect to the Trust Property; or (iv) and as may be required to facilitate the administration of the Trust under the Trust Agreement by more than one Trustee pursuant to Article VI of the Trust Agreement. The Trust Agreement may not otherwise be amended.

The Trustee

The First National Bank of Chicago will serve as Trustee. The Trustee, in its individual capacity or otherwise, and any of its affiliates, may hold Certificates in their own name or as pledgee. In addition, for the purpose of meeting the legal requirements of certain jurisdictions, the Trustee will have the power to appoint co-trustees or separate trustees of all or any part of the Trust. In the event of such appointment, all rights, powers, duties and obligations conferred or imposed upon the Trustee by the Trust Agreement will be conferred or imposed upon the Trustee and such co-trustee or separate trustee jointly or, in any jurisdiction where the Trustee is incompetent or unqualified to perform certain acts, singly upon such co-trustee or separate trustee who shall exercise and perform such rights, powers, duties and obligations solely at the direction of the Trustee.

The Trustee may resign at any time, in which event the Certificateholders may appoint a

successor trustee. The Certificateholders may also remove the Trustee if the Trustee ceases to be eligible to serve, becomes legally unable to act, is adjudged insolvent or is placed in receivership or similar proceedings.

The Trust Agreement provides that the fees and expenses of the Trustee constitute Reimbursable Costs, reimbursable from funds on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account created pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

The Trustee's Corporate Trust Office is located at One First National Plaza, Suite 0126, Chicago, Illinois 60670-0126. The Seller and its affiliates may have other banking relationships with the Trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of their respective businesses.

The Administration Agreement

The First Amended and Restated Administration Agreement, dated as of August 25, 1995 (the "Administration Agreement"), between the Trustee and American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as Remainder Trustee, imposes certain notice and other obligations upon the Trustee and the Remainder Trustee. In particular, the Trustee is required to send to the Remainder Trustee copies of (i) all notices received from the Tenant or from Certificateholders after the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Lease; (ii) all notices sent to Certificateholders pursuant to any of the terms of Section 6.2 of the Trust Agreement (see "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Casualty Loss" and "-- Condemnation"); and (iii) any notice pertaining to a Termination Event given or received by the Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement.

In addition, the Trustee shall provide to the Remainder Trustee, and if the Trust has not previously terminated, the Remainder Trustee shall provide to the Trustee, copies of all written materials, bid packages, invitations to bid, or other materials prepared by or for the Trustee or the Remainder Trustee, as the case may be, in connection with any auction to be held pursuant to Section 7.2 of the Trust Agreement or the provisions of the Remainder Trust Agreement, in each case so long as such materials are made generally available to potential bidders at such

100 auction.

101 Pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, the Remainder Trustee shall
102 have the right, upon reasonable advance written notice to the Trustee, to have the Property
103 inspected during normal business hours not more than two times in each 12 calendar month
104 period. Such inspection shall be performed in a manner so as to minimize, to the extent
105 reasonably practicable, any disruption to the Tenant, and as otherwise required pursuant to the
106 terms of the Lease.

107 The Remainder Trustee has reserved any and all rights and remedies it may have,
108 whether arising at law or in equity, to prevent the occurrence of waste at the Property, including
109 without limitation, the commencement of any actions or legal proceedings against the Trustee or
110 the Tenant as shall be deemed appropriate by the Remainder Trustee in its sole discretion.

111 THE SERVICING AGREEMENT

112 Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of the Servicing Agreement between
113 Scribcor, Inc., as initial Servicer, and the Trustee. The description and summaries of the
114 Servicing Agreement hereinafter set forth do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and
115 reference is made to the Trust Agreement for the complete details of all terms and conditions.
116 All statements herein are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Servicing Agreement, a
117 copy of which is attached as Exhibit F to this Offering Memorandum.

118 General

119 Pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement, the Servicer has been authorized to
120 act as agent for the Trustee with respect to (a) monitoring the performance of the Tenant under
121 the Lease, (b) undertaking certain collection obligations of the Trust, as landlord under the
122 Lease, and (c) pursuing, on behalf of the Trustee, certain remedies available to the Trust, as
123 landlord under the Lease, upon the occurrence of a default thereunder.

124 Scribcor, Inc. has been appointed as initial Servicer under the terms of the Servicing
125 Agreement. Founded in 1891, Scribcor is a privately-held firm focusing on management,

leasing and consulting in the Midwest commercial and industrial real estate market. At March 31, 1995, the Servicer managed in excess of 3.5 million square feet of commercial office space, and clients of the Servicer include Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company and IBM Corporation.

Duties of Servicer

5 Basic Services. The Servicer has been engaged to monitor on behalf of the Trustee the performance by the Tenant under the Lease, to give and receive notices required or appropriate to be given or received by the Trustee (in its capacity as landlord under the Lease) and to otherwise perform on behalf of the Trustee the obligations imposed under the Lease upon the Trustee (in its capacity as landlord under the Lease). The Servicer shall inspect the Property
10 not less frequently than two times in each twelve calendar month period during the term of the Servicing Agreement for the purpose of determining Tenant's compliance with the terms of the Lease, and Servicer shall prepare and deliver to the Trustee a report reflecting the results of such inspection. Among other things, the Servicer shall perform certain billing services, including the rendering of monthly invoices for rent, and refer to the Trustee any
15 communications received by the Servicer from the Tenant concerning payment disputes, any proposed transfer of the Tenant's interest in the Lease, and any communications respecting matters which constitute or, with the passage of time or the giving of notice or both would constitute, an Event of Default under the Lease. The Servicer shall review the financial and legal covenants contained in the Lease as necessary to accurately monitor Tenant's
20 performance thereunder and, in connection therewith, the Servicer has agreed to immediately notify Trustee upon obtaining knowledge that the insurance required under the Lease is not being maintained strictly in accordance with terms thereof.

 The Servicer shall direct the Tenant to make all payments required to be made by the Tenant under the Lease directly to the Trustee for deposit into the Certificate Distribution
25 Account. If the Servicer shall receive any collections of rent or other payments directly, the Servicer shall cause such collections to be deposited into the Certificate Distribution Account no

later than the business day following receipt thereof.

The Servicer shall receive as compensation for performance of the basic monitoring services described above an annual fee in the amount of \$2,500, which shall be payable annually in advance in a single installment.

5 Additional Services. If an Event of Default shall occur under the Lease, the Servicer shall give a default notice with respect thereto to the Tenant and to the Trustee not later than two business days after the date in which the Servicer first obtains knowledge of the occurrence of such Event of Default. If so directed in writing by the Trustee, the Servicer shall initiate such actions, including the commencement of legal proceedings as shall, in the judgment of counsel
10 retained by the Trustee for such purpose, be necessary or appropriate to preserve the Trust Estate and enforce the rights and remedies of the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease (collectively, "Enforcement Proceedings"). In connection with Enforcement Proceedings, the Servicer shall obtain an inspection of the Property, including a Phase I environmental inspection, and shall deliver copies of any report prepared in connection therewith to the
15 Trustee promptly upon receipt. All reasonable third party costs and expenses incurred by the Servicer in pursuing such Enforcement Proceedings shall constitute Reimbursable Costs under the Servicing Agreement and the Trust Agreement.

Upon the termination of the Lease or Tenant's right to possession of the Property under the Lease resulting from an Event of Default, Casualty Loss Termination or Total
20 Condemnation, the Trustee may direct the Servicer to provide "Property Management Services" and to otherwise initiate such actions as are, in the reasonable judgment of the Servicer, necessary and appropriate to (i) maintain the Property (including without limitation the payment of real property taxes, insurance premiums and other reasonable costs and expenses of maintaining the Property in good operating condition and in compliance with all laws); and (ii), if
25 so directed in writing by the Trustee, procure a Replacement Lease or leases on such terms and conditions as shall be approved in writing by the Trustee. All reasonable costs and

expenses incurred by the Servicer in performing Property Management Services shall constitute Reimbursable Costs under the Servicing Agreement and the Trust Agreement. "Property Management Services" shall mean such usual and customary activities as are required to oversee and perform all aspects of the day-to-day management, oversight, operation and maintenance of the Property in a manner consistent with the servicing standard set forth in the Servicing Agreement and so as to cause the Property to be maintained in good condition and in compliance with all laws. The Trustee and the Servicer shall enter into an amendment to the Servicing Agreement setting forth the agreed upon scope of and compensation for Property Management Services at the time the same are requested by the Trustee, which amendment shall have been submitted to Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P"), and S&P shall have confirmed that such amendment shall not result in a downgrade, qualification or withdrawal of its then-assigned rating with respect to the Certificates.

In the event of a Casualty Loss affecting the Property in connection with which the amount of casualty proceeds payable with respect to such Casualty Loss shall be \$100,000 or more, the Servicer will give written notice thereof to the Trustee not later than three business days after the Servicer shall have obtained knowledge of such Casualty Loss. Thereafter, the Trustee shall direct the Servicer to exercise the rights and perform the obligations of the Trustee, subject to the provisions of the Servicing Agreement and the Trust Agreement, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease, in accordance with Section XIV of the Lease (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease) in connection with the settlement of all insurance claims relating to such Casualty Loss in connection with the restoration of the Property by the Tenant as required pursuant to Article XIV.A. of the Lease (collectively, "Casualty Services"). See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Casualty Loss."

Upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss Termination during the last two years of the Term of the Lease and following deposit of the Net Casualty Proceeds resulting therefrom into

the Casualty Account, such proceeds shall be administered by the Servicer, at the direction of the Trustee, to engage a Qualified Contractor and to restore the Property to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to the Casualty Loss Termination. Without limiting the foregoing, the Servicer shall perform on behalf of the Trustee the obligations of the Trustee upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss resulting in a Casualty Loss Termination, all as set forth in the Trust Agreement. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Casualty Loss."

In the event of a Total Condemnation, the Servicer shall give written notice thereof to the Trustee not later than three business days after Servicer shall have obtained actual knowledge of such Total Condemnation. Thereafter, the Servicer shall take such actions as are reasonably necessary to assist the Trustee in completing the sale of the Property pursuant to Section XV of the Lease. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Condemnation."

For performing the Property Management Services and services associated with a Casualty Loss, Total Condemnation and/or a construction management function (collectively, the "Additional Services"), the Servicer shall receive an additional servicing fee in an amount to be determined by the Trustee and the Servicer, based upon the submission by the Servicer of a proposed scope of service and budget therefor; provided, however, that the amount of any additional servicing fee shall have been submitted to S&P, and S&P shall have confirmed that payment of such additional servicing fee shall not result in a downgrade, qualification or withdrawal of its then-assigned rating with respect to the Certificates. In each case, the Servicer shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the basic servicing fee and such additional servicing fee associated with Additional Services, all Reimbursable Costs reasonably incurred in connection with the performance of such Additional Services.

Servicing Standard

The Servicing Agreement provides that the Servicer shall perform its obligations thereunder with reasonable care and in a manner consistent with prudent industry standards for

commercial property managers. Without limiting the foregoing, the Servicer shall provide services under the Servicing Agreement with at least the same level of care, skill, prudence and diligence used by the Servicer in connection with the servicing and administration of similar assets by the Servicer for its own account and for the accounts of others, giving due
5 consideration to customary and usual property servicing and management practices of a prudent property and asset manager, the restrictions placed on the Servicer's activities as provided in the Servicing Agreement, and the limited scope of the Servicer's obligations under the Servicing Agreement.

Other Matters

10 In connection with the performance of its obligations under the Servicing Agreement, the Servicer shall maintain at its expense a blanket fidelity bond covering all of Servicer's officers, employees or other persons acting in any capacity, permitting such persons to handle funds, money, documents and papers related to the Property. The Servicer shall also obtain and maintain at all times prescribed insurance coverages, with respect to which the issuer, policy form and terms, coverage limits and deductibles shall be as reasonably required by the Trustee from time to time.

The Servicer shall annually deliver to the Trustee an officer's certificate stating that (a) a review of the activities of the Servicer during the proceeding calendar year and of its performance under the Servicing Agreement has been made under such officer's supervision
20 and (b), to the best of such officer's knowledge, the Servicer has fulfilled all of its obligations under the Servicing Agreement throughout such year or, if there has been a default in the fulfillment of any such obligation, such Certificate shall specify each such default known to such officer and the nature and status thereof.

The Servicing Agreement provides that the Servicer will defend and indemnify the Trust
25 and Certificateholders against any and all costs, expenses, losses, damages claims and liabilities, including reasonable fees and expenses of counsel and expenses of litigation, arising

out of or resulting from the willful failure, or gross negligence of the Servicer in the performance of its duties under the Servicing Agreement. The Servicer's obligations to indemnify the Trust and the Certificateholders for the Servicer's actions or omissions will survive the removal of the Servicer, but will not apply to any action or omission of a successor Servicer.

5 The Servicing Agreement provides that the Servicer may not resign from its obligations and duties as Servicer thereunder, except upon a determination that the Servicer's performance of such duties is no longer permissible under applicable law. No such resignation will become effective until the Trustee or a successor Servicer has assumed the Servicer's servicing obligations and duties under the Servicing Agreement.

10 Any corporation or other entity into which the Servicer may be merged or consolidated into, or that may result from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which the Servicer is a party, or any entity that may succeed by purchase and assumption to all or substantially all of the business of the Servicer, or the Servicer is not the surviving entity and where such corporation or other entity assumes the obligation of the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement, who will be the successor to the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement.

Events of Termination

The following events will constitute "Events of Termination" under the Servicing Agreement:

20 (i) any failure by the Servicer to remit or deposit any payment required to be made under the terms of the Servicing Agreement, which failure continues beyond the second day following the date upon which such payment was due;

25 (ii) any failure by the Servicer duly to observe or perform in any material respect any covenant or agreement in the Servicing Agreement, which failure continues unremedied for 10 days after written notice of such failure is given to the Servicer by the Trustee or to the Servicer and the Trustee by the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than a majority of the aggregate outstanding balance of the Certificates; and

(iii) certain events of bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency or similar proceedings and certain actions by the Servicer indicating its insolvency pursuant to bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, insolvency or similar proceedings or its inability to pay its obligations.

The holders of Certificates evidencing not less than a majority of the aggregate
5 outstanding balance thereof may waive any Event of Termination.

Rights Upon an Event of Termination

As long as an Event of Termination remains unremedied, the Trustee may terminate the Servicer's rights and obligations under the Servicing Agreement, whereupon the Trustee will succeed to all the responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the Servicer under the Servicing
10 Agreement. Thereafter, the Trustee will be entitled to the same fee otherwise payable to the Servicer. The Trustee may appoint, or petition the court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, an eligible Servicer to act as successor to the outgoing Servicer under the Servicing Agreement. In no event may the servicing compensation to be paid to such successor be greater than the fee payable to the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement. In the event of the bankruptcy of the Servicer, the bankruptcy trustee or the Servicer, as debtor in possession, may have the power to prevent a termination of the Servicer's rights and obligations under the Servicing Agreement. A "Eligible Servicer" means a person which, at the time of its appointment as Servicer, (i) has not less than 10 years experience as a professional asset or property manager and is licensed (if required) to perform such services in the locale of the
20 Property; (ii) then has under management a portfolio of commercial and office properties containing in the aggregate not less than 2,000,000 square feet, or with an aggregate fair market value of not less than \$20,000,000; and (iii) then has not fewer than 20 employees directly engaged in the provision of asset or property management services.

THE BUILDING AND THE PROPERTY

25 General

The Grantor has purchased for \$10,455,000 the entire fee simple interest in the Kansas

City Life Insurance Office Building, a 94,149 square foot office building (the "Building") located at 4900 Oak Street in the Country Club Plaza district of Kansas City, Missouri. The Country Club Plaza district is located approximately 4.5 miles south of Downtown Kansas City. The Building was constructed in 1960 and substantial renovations were completed by the Subtenant for approximately \$1.5 million on the Building in 1992.

The Building

The Building is a three-story office building containing 94,149 square feet of rentable area, of which approximately 27,780 square feet comprise a basement containing a mailroom, print shop, cafeteria, boiler room and restrooms. A sprinklered garage containing 76,341 square feet adjoins and is connected to the structure and provides sheltered parking for 250 vehicles. The Building was constructed in 1960, and substantial renovations were completed in 1992. The Building is of steel beam and column construction, with exterior walls of concrete panels, brick, decorative marble and glass. The Building's heating/ventilating/air conditioning system consists of hot and cold deck systems which utilize two gas hot water heaters, each with 37,000,000 BTUs of heating capacity, together with two 200 ton Carrier centrifugal chillers. The Grantor believes that the Building is in very good physical condition.

The Property

The Building and its adjoining garage are located approximately 4.5 miles south of downtown Kansas City on a 2.091 acre parcel in an area commonly referred to as the Country Club Plaza district of Kansas City, Missouri. The Property, situate at the intersection of Volker Boulevard and Oak Street, is located directly across from the campus of the University of Missouri at Kansas City and is surrounded by several other office buildings, medical research facilities and high-quality residential developments. Access to the Property site is along both Volker Boulevard and Oak Street, with a circular drive running to the Building's front entrance off of Oak Street.

The Country Club Plaza district of Kansas City is anchored by the Country Club Plaza

retail development, which was established in 1920's as the country's first "shopping center." Country Club Plaza remains one of the most prestigious retail locations in Kansas City, attracting quality tenants including Saks Fifth Avenue, Tiffany, Brooks Brothers, Dillard's and Ralph Lauren/Polo, among others. Country Club Plaza is located less than one mile from the Property. The area surrounding the Property is fully developed, made up of approximately 45% single family residential, 15% institutional, 15% commercial retail, 15% multi-family residential and 10% commercial office buildings.

The Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas metropolitan area is the 28th largest in the United States, with a population in excess of 1.5 million. The economy of the region is diversified, with the manufacturing, wholesale/retail services and government sectors each contributing in excess of 15% of the non-agricultural jobs in the region. Transportation, finance, insurance and real estate are also substantial contributors to the region's economy.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purchase of Certificates involves substantial risks for investors. In addition to general investment risks and the factors described elsewhere herein, a prospective purchaser of Certificates should consider the following factors.

Real Estate Investment Risks

An investment in Certificates will be subject to many of the risks generally associated with the ownership of real property, including the possibility of adverse changes in national and local economic conditions; changes in rates of inflation; changes in the real estate investment climate; adverse changes in local market conditions due to changes in general or local economic conditions and neighborhood characteristics; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; natural disasters, including earthquakes (which may result in uninsured losses) and other factors which are beyond the control of the Grantor.

No Operating History

The Trust is newly formed and has no operating history.

Casualty Loss Risk

If the Building, or any part thereof, is damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty during the term of the Lease (except during the second to last and final year of the term), Tenant is obligated to promptly repair or restore the Building to substantially the same condition it was in immediately prior to such fire or casualty, and Tenant's obligation to pay Base Rent and to perform its other obligations under the Lease will not be suspended, abated or reduced as a result thereof.

In the event of (a) damage or destruction during the second to last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 75% of the replacement value of the Building) or (b) damage or destruction during the last year of the Term (the repair and restoration of which would cost in excess of 25% of the replacement value of the Building), the Tenant may terminate the Lease, provided that any and all insurance proceeds in such case received by Tenant are required to be paid to and assigned to the Trust. In each such case, the Trustee, in its capacity as landlord under the Lease and pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, is obligated to utilize such insurance proceeds to restore the Building to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to such Casualty Loss Termination.

In accordance with the terms of the Lease, Tenant is required to maintain all-risk property and casualty insurance for the full (100%) replacement cost of the Property (with a deductible of not more than \$25,000). See "THE LEASE -- Insurance." The Trustee is required pursuant to the Trust Agreement to procure rental interruption insurance in an amount sufficient to assure that holders of Certificates will receive when due monthly Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates. There can be no assurance that receipt by the Trustee of any such casualty insurance or rental interruption insurance proceeds will be at such time or times sufficient to assure timely payment with respect to the Certificates. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT -- Specific Duties of Trustee -- Rental Interruption Insurance."

Tenant Lease Payments -- Bankruptcy Considerations

The sole source of payment of Certificate Payments with respect to the Certificates will be the Tenant's monthly Lease Payments of Base Rent under the Lease. The Trust, as landlord under the Lease, will be entitled to receive directly all payments made by the Tenant pursuant to the Lease.

If the Tenant and Kansas City Life are unable to make their respective payments required under the Lease and Guaranty, respectively, there can be no assurance that the Trust will be able to obtain a substitute tenant or tenants willing to make rental payments sufficient to generate Lease Payments with respect to the Certificates, and to otherwise pay operating expenses and tax payments associated with the Building. It is not possible to predict the future demand for, or rents associated with, office space in the Building's market.

In a bankruptcy proceeding involving the Tenant, the Tenant would have the option to assume or reject the Lease. If the Tenant elects to assume its obligations under the Lease, it could do so only upon approval of the bankruptcy court following a hearing at which the financial burdens and business purpose of the assumption were presented, and at which the Tenant's other creditors were given an opportunity to participate. If the bankruptcy court allowed the Tenant to reject the Lease, the Trust would be entitled to file a claim for its actual rejection damages or a formula amount, whichever is less. Under the formula, rejection damages are allowed in an amount equal to the greater of (a) one year's rent or (b) 15% of the total rent remaining due under the Lease, up to a maximum of three years' rent. The rejection damages claim, plus any unpaid pre-bankruptcy rent, would be treated as a pre-bankruptcy general unsecured claim against the Tenant. It is not possible to predict what action a bankruptcy court might take with respect to the Lease, although typically a bankruptcy court defers to the judgment of the debtor (the Tenant) or bankruptcy trustee, as the case may be. In any bankruptcy of the Tenant, it is possible that there may not be sufficient assets to pay in full pre-bankruptcy unsecured claims, including the claim of the Trust. Accordingly, there is no

assurance that the damages actually recovered in a bankruptcy case would be sufficient to pay the full amount of Lease Payments with respect to the Certificates.

If Kansas City Life were also a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or failed to make payments of rent or other obligations when due, the Trust would be entitled under certain circumstances to file a claim under the Guaranty for the Lease Payments due with respect to the Certificates. Kansas City Life's obligations under the Guaranty are intended to be contractually independent of the Tenant's obligations under the Lease so that a claim against Kansas City Life under the Guaranty might not be subject to the same limitation on rejection damages described above as might be applicable to the Trust's claim against the Tenant under the Lease. However, it is not free from doubt that the independence of such obligation from the Tenant's obligations under the Lease would be preserved by a bankruptcy court in a proceeding involving Kansas City Life as the debtor, and such obligations may be subject to the rejection formula described above in bankruptcy proceedings involving the Tenant. If the Tenant rejected the Lease in a bankruptcy proceeding, its obligations to pay rent would be terminated (subject to the receipt by the Trust of any rejection damages).

If the Tenant were a debtor in a bankruptcy case and Kansas City Life were not, the Trust, to the extent permitted by law, would be entitled, in certain circumstances provided for in the Guaranty, to pursue an action against Kansas City Life for payments due under the Lease. Kansas City Life's obligations under the Guaranty are contractually independent of the Tenant's obligations under the Lease and an action against Kansas City Life under the Guaranty should not be subject to the same limitation on rejection damages as might be applicable to the Trust's claim against the Tenant under the Lease. If the Tenant rejected the Lease in a bankruptcy proceeding, its obligations to pay rent would be terminated (subject to receipt of any rejection damages as described above).

Lack of Liquidity

There is no established market for the Certificates and the Grantor does not anticipate

that any such market will develop. Consequently, holders may not be able to liquidate their investment in the event of an emergency or for other reasons. Purchase of a Certificate is therefore suitable only for persons who have no need for liquidity with respect to their investment and who are able to bear the economic risks of their investment for an unlimited period of time.

Securities Law Aspects

The Certificates have not been registered under the Act or the Illinois Securities Act in reliance upon certain exemptions from registration thereunder. The Grantor believes that the offering presently qualifies and, where appropriate, will continue to qualify under the exemptions. However, since the availability of certain of these exemptions is based upon subjective factors, and in some instances the criteria for exemption are subject to reinterpretation by state or federal regulatory agencies and courts, there can be no assurance that such exemptions will be determined to be available.

ERISA Considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") generally prohibit certain transactions between a qualified employee benefit plan under ERISA (an "ERISA Plan") and persons who, with respect to that plan, are fiduciaries or other "parties in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or a "disqualified person" within the meaning of the Code. In the absence of an applicable administrative exemption, transactions between an ERISA Plan and a party in interest with respect to an ERISA Plan, including the acquisition by one from the other of a Certificate, could be viewed as violating those prohibitions. In this regard, the Tenant or Kansas City Life might be considered or might become a "party in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or a "disqualified person" within the meaning of the Code, with respect to an ERISA Plan. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of ERISA and the Code may arise if Certificates are acquired by an ERISA Plan with respect to which the Tenant or Kansas City Life is a party in

interest or a disqualified person. In all events, fiduciaries of ERISA Plans, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in Certificates.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

5 PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR PERSONAL TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING CERTIFICATES.

10 The following is a summary of the material federal income tax consequences to holders of Certificates. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and upon rules and regulations promulgated under the Code and existing interpretations thereof, any of which could be changed at any time, by legislation or otherwise. Any of such changes may or may not be retroactive with respect to transactions consummated prior to the date such changes are announced. The discussion below does not purport to address federal income tax consequences applicable to particular categories of investors, some of which (e.g., banks, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies or foreign investors) may be subject to special rules. No rulings will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to any of the matters discussed herein.

20 In the opinion of Kirkland & Ellis, special tax counsel to the Grantor, the Term Trust will be classified for Federal income tax purposes as a grantor trust and not as an association taxable as a corporation. Accordingly, each holder of a Certificate will be subject to federal income taxation as if it owned directly its proportionate interest in each asset owned by the Trust. Each holder of Certificates will be required to report on its federal income tax return its pro rata share of each item of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit from the Property held in the Trust, in accordance with such holder's method of accounting.

25 Subject to the restriction set forth in the succeeding paragraph, in the opinion of Kirkland & Ellis, each holder of a Certificate will be entitled to amortize its tax basis in the Certificate.

Section 167(a) of the Code provides a depreciation deduction for business or income-producing property which obsolesces or "wastes away" over a reasonably determinable time period. The Term Interest held by the Trust is a term-of-years interest in real property which produces income under the Lease, the value of which decreases commensurately with the passage of time. Therefore, as a general matter, the Term Interest constitutes a depreciable asset and each holder of a Certificate is entitled to claim a deduction, for each taxable year during which it holds such Certificate, in an amount equal to (1) its adjusted tax basis in such Certificate, divided by (2) the number of years, including the current year, remaining in the term of the Term Interest. (This amount may have to be prorated if a holder holds a Certificate during less than all of a taxable year.) Under Section 167(c) of the Code, none of a Certificate holder's adjusted tax basis is allocable to, and no separate depreciation deduction is allowable for, the Trust's interest in the Lease.

However, Section 167(e) of the Code prohibits the taking of a depreciation deduction (under Section 167 or any other income tax provision of the Code) with respect to a term interest in property for any period during which the remainder interest in such property is held (directly or indirectly) by a related person. For this purpose, "related person" is defined very broadly by reference to Code Sections 267(b) and (e) and includes family members, corporations, partnerships and/or trusts having 50% or more cross-ownership or common ownership, among other relationships. Moreover, these related person rules are expanded as applied to "pass-thru entities," including Subchapter S corporations and partnerships (and limited liability companies structured to be taxable as partnerships under the Code). Under these expanded rules, as applied for purposes of Section 167(e), if, for example, a partnership owned the Term Interest, no depreciation deduction would be allowable if any of its partners, or any family member of any of its partners, or any corporation in the same controlled group as any of its partners, etc., owned (directly or indirectly) the Remainder interest (or any other remainder interest) in the Property. For purposes of rendering its opinion, Kirkland & Ellis has assumed

that no holder of a Certificate or "related person" owns or will own (directly or indirectly) the LURE® interest or any other remainder interest in the Property.

A holder that sells or exchanges a Certificate should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between its adjusted tax basis in the Certificate and the amount realized upon such sale or exchange. If the holder held such Certificate as a capital asset, any such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, which will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Certificate was held for more than one year. Any long-term capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of a Certificate will be taxable under current law to corporate taxpayers at the rates applicable to ordinary income, and to individual taxpayers at a maximum marginal rate of 28%. Any capital losses realized generally will be deductible by a corporate taxpayer only to the extent of capital gains and by an individual taxpayer only to the extent of capital gains plus \$3,000 of other income.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Pursuant to a placement agreement (the "Placement Agreement") between the Grantor and William Blair & Company (the "Placement Agent"), the Placement Agent has agreed to use its best efforts to solicit the purchase of the Certificates. The Grantor has agreed to pay the Placement Agent a fee as compensation for its services in connection with the issuance and sale of the Certificates.

The Grantor has agreed to indemnify the Placement Agent against certain civil liabilities, including certain liabilities arising out of any incorrect statements or information or omissions in or for this Offering Memorandum, and to contribute with respect to payments that the Placement Agent may be required to make in respect thereof.

RATING

Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies ("S&P"), has assigned the Certificates a rating of "A+". No application was made to any other rating agency for the purpose of obtaining an additional rating of the Certificates. A rating reflects only the views of

S&P, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from S&P. The Grantor has furnished to S&P information and materials in order to secure a rating for the Certificates, including certain information and materials which have not been included in the Official Memorandum. Once assigned, there is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time, or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the issuing rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of a rating assigned to the Certificates may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Certificates.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency, and should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Kansas City Life is the guarantor of the Tenant's obligations under the Lease and, as such, may become the ultimate source of payment on the Certificates. Because of this dependence upon Kansas City Life for the ultimate payment of the Certificates, the rating on the Certificates is directly related to the credit of Kansas City Life. It should, therefore, be expected that a reduction, withdrawal or qualification of the debt ratings of Kansas City Life would adversely affect the rating on the Certificates.

REPORTS TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS

The Trustee will furnish to each holder of Certificates certain reports, statements and tax information, as set forth in the Trust Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit D, including such information necessary in the preparation of the Certificateholders' federal income tax returns.

ADDITIONAL INQUIRIES

The Grantor will make every effort to furnish to any qualified prospective investor any additional information, or opportunity for inquiry, concerning the terms and conditions of this offering, including information requested to verify the accuracy of the information contained in

this Offering Memorandum or otherwise furnished the prospective investor.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the Certificates offered hereby will be passed upon for the Grantor by Gardner, Carton & Douglas, Chicago, Illinois. Gardner, Carton & Douglas has served as special securities counsel to the Grantor and certain affiliates of the Grantor. Certain tax matters relating to the Trust, the Certificates and the Term Interest will be passed upon for the Grantor by Kirkland & Ellis, Chicago, Illinois.

ENFORCEABILITY OF REMEDIES

The remedies available to the Trustee or the owners of the Certificates upon an event of default under the Lease or the Trust Agreement are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions that are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, including specifically Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), the remedies specified by the Lease or the Trust Agreement may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Certificates will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity and by bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally. Similarly, the remedies available to the Trustee under the Lease may be subject to common law principles and statutory provisions affecting the rights of landlords and tenants.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Because of the following restrictions, purchasers are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of Certificates.

The Certificates have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and, accordingly, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the Certificates are being offered

and sold only to qualified institutional buyers ("QIBs"), as defined in Rule 144A, in compliance with Rule 144A.

Each purchaser of Certificates offered hereby, by its acceptance thereof, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with the Grantor as follows:

5 1. It understands and acknowledges that the Certificates have not been registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities law, are being offered for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the Securities Act, or any other securities laws, and, unless so registered, may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except in compliance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act or any other applicable securities law, pursuant to an exemption therefrom or in a transaction not subject thereto and in each case in compliance with the conditions for transfer set forth in paragraph (4) below.

10 2. It is a "qualified institutional buyer" ("QIB"), as defined in Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act, and it is aware that any sale of the Certificates to it will be made in reliance on Rule 144A. Such acquisition will be for its own account or for the account of another QIB.

15 3. It will deliver to each person to whom it transfers Certificates notice of any restrictions on transfer of such Certificates.

20 4. It is purchasing the Certificates for its own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which it is acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case for investment, and not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution thereof in violation of the Securities Act, subject to any requirements of law that the disposition of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control. It agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing the Certificates and each subsequent holder of the Certificates by its acceptance thereof will agree to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Certificates only (a) to the Grantor, (b) pursuant to a registration statement which has been declared effective under the Securities Act, (c) for so long

as the Certificates are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, to a person it reasonably believes is a QIB that purchases for its own account or for the account of a QIB to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, (d) pursuant to offers and sales that occur outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act, or (e) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, and in each of the foregoing cases, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States. Each purchaser acknowledges that each Certificate will contain a legend substantially to the following effect:

THIS CERTIFICATE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT") OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NEITHER THIS CERTIFICATE NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE REOFFERED, SOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR UNLESS SUCH TRANSACTION IS EXEMPT FROM, OR NOT SUBJECT TO, REGISTRATION.

THE HOLDER OF THIS CERTIFICATE BY ITS ACCEPTANCE HEREOF AGREES (A) TO OFFER, SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH CERTIFICATE ONLY (1) TO THE GRANTOR, (2) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (3) FOR SO LONG AS THIS CERTIFICATE IS ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (4) PURSUANT TO OFFERS AND SALES THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR (5) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM
REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IF AVAILABLE,
AND IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE
SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND (B) IT WILL NOTIFY
5 ANY PURCHASER OF THIS CERTIFICATE OR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION
HEREIN FROM IT OF THE RESALE RESTRICTION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

5. It acknowledges that the Grantor and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy
of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements and agrees that, if any of
the acknowledgments, representations and warranties deemed to have been made by it by its
10 purchase of Certificates are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Grantor and the
Placement Agent. If it is acquiring any Certificates as a fiduciary or agent for one or more
investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such
account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and
agreements on behalf of each such account.

6. It acknowledges that the Grantor and the Trustee may, in the event that the
Certificates are not registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, require
15 certifications or other evidence that any transfer of the Certificates is in compliance with the
transfer restrictions set forth above.

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FORM OF GUARANTY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GUARANTEE

GUARANTEE made as of this 13th day of November, 1991 by KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a Missouri Corporation, with offices at 3520 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri 64111 (referred to herein as the "Guarantor").

5 WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, R & S Kansas City Associates Limited Partnership (referred to herein as the "Landlord") has been has been requested by Old American Life Insurance Company (referred to herein as the "Tenant") to enter into an amendment of lease ("First Amendment of Lease") relating to that certain Lease, dated December 29, 1989, between Landlord and Tenant ("Lease") covering certain premises known as 4900 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri (the "Premises"). As a condition to the Landlord's execution of such First Amendment of Lease, Landlord has required, and the Tenant is obligated to deliver to Landlord, the Guarantor's guarantee of the performance of the Tenant's obligations under the Lease as amended by the First Amendment of Lease.

WHEREAS, Tenant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Guarantor.

WHEREAS, Landlord and the Tenant have concluded negotiations for the First Amendment of Lease and all references to the Lease hereinafter set forth shall mean the Lease as amended by the First Amendment of Lease (a copy of which is annexed hereto). All capitalized terms used herein, unless otherwise defined, shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Lease.

WHEREAS, Landlord is unwilling to execute the First Amendment of Lease unless and until this Guarantee is delivered to Landlord.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, and for other good and valuable consideration received, the Guarantor does hereby covenant, agree, represent and warrant to the Landlord as follows:

ARTICLE I
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES
OF THE GUARANTOR

Guarantor does hereby represent and warrant that (a) it has the power to enter
5 into and perform this Guarantee, (b) neither this Guarantee, the execution, delivery and
performance hereof, the performance of the agreements herein contained nor the
consummation of the transaction herein contemplated will violate any statute, ordinance,
regulation, court order or decree or order or decree of any governmental authority or agency or
any other agreement to which the Guarantor is subject, (c) this Guarantee constitutes a valid
and binding obligation of Guarantor enforceable against the Guarantor in accordance with its
terms, (d) the Tenant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Guarantor and the Guarantor has
determined that it is in the interests of the Guarantor that the Tenant enter into the First
Amendment of Lease.

ARTICLE II
AGREEMENT TO GUARANTEE

Section 2.1. Obligations, Guarantees (a) Guarantor hereby irrevocably and
unconditionally guarantees to the Landlord (i) the full and prompt payment when due of all Rent
and other payments required to be paid by Tenant under the Lease, whether now existing or
hereafter incurred, and (ii) the full and prompt performance of every other obligation of the
20 Tenant under the Lease. Each and every default in payment of Rent under the Lease or any
other sum due under the Lease shall give rise to a separate cause of action hereunder, and
separate suits may be brought hereunder as each cause of action arises.

(b) The performance and payments called for hereunder shall become due
and payable to Landlord immediately upon Landlord's, its successors or assigns, mailing a
25 written notice by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to Guarantor stating that
any of the obligations described above have not been timely fulfilled and remain outstanding.

Section 2.2. Obligations Unconditional. The obligations of the Guarantor under this Guarantee shall be absolute and unconditional. It is the intent of this Guarantee that the Landlord shall have resort to the Guarantor without resorting to any remedy against the Tenant and without demand to it. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the obligations of the Guarantor hereunder shall not be affected, modified, released or impaired by any state of facts or the happening from time to time of any event, including, without limitation, any of the following whether or not with notice to, or the consent of, the Guarantor:

(a) The compromise, settlement, release, extension, indulgence, change, modification or termination of any or all of the obligations, covenants and agreements of the Tenant;

(b) The actual or purported assignment of any of the obligations, covenants and agreements contained in this Guarantee or any assignment of the Lease or subleasing of the Premises;

(c) The waiver of the payment, performance or observance by the Tenant of the obligations, conditions, covenants or agreement or any or all of them contained in the Lease;

(d) The extension of time for the payment of any Rent or any other sum payable by Tenant under the Lease or the performance of any other obligation by the Tenant under the Lease;

(e) The modification or amendment (whether material or otherwise but including, without limitation, any increase or decrease in the amount of rental payable under the Lease) of any term, duty, obligation, covenant or agreement set forth in the Lease;

(f) The taking or the omission to take any action or to pursue any right or remedy under the Lease;

(g) The voluntary or involuntary commencement of any case or proceeding under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or any state or foreign bankruptcy, insolvency

or similar statute affecting the Tenant, the liquidation, dissolution, merger, consolidation, sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Tenant, the marshalling of the assets and liabilities, receivership, insolvency, assignment for the benefit of creditors, the reorganization, arrangement, composition with creditors, or readjustment of debts or other similar events or proceedings, or the appointment of a receiver, conservator, custodian or sequestrator of or all or part of the property of the Tenant, or any allegation or contest of the validity of this Guarantee or of the Lease in any such proceeding; it being specifically understood, consented and agreed to that this Guarantee shall remain and continue in full force and effect and shall be enforceable against the Guarantor to this same extent and with the same force and effect as if such events and proceedings had not been instituted; and it is the intent and purpose of this Guarantee that the Guarantor shall and does hereby waive all rights and benefits which might accrue to the Guarantor by reason of any such proceedings or case; or

(h) Any failure of the Landlord to preserve any security under the Lease.

Section 2.3. No Waiver of Set-Off; No Right to Jury Trial. No act of commission or omission of any kind or at any time upon the part of the Landlord in respect of any matter whatsoever shall in any way impair the rights of the Landlord to enforce any right, power or benefit under this Guarantee and no set-off, counterclaim, reduction or diminution of any obligation or any defense of any kind or nature (other than performance by the Tenant of its obligations under the Lease) which the Guarantor has or may have against the Landlord or any affiliate thereof, shall be available hereunder to the Guarantor. Guarantor hereby waives the right of trial by jury in the event of any litigation between the Landlord and the Guarantor in respect of any matter arising out of this Guarantee.

Section 2.4. Waiver of Notice; Expenses. Guarantor hereby expressly waives notice from the Landlord of its acceptance of, and reliance on, this Guarantee. Guarantor agrees to pay all costs, fees, commissions and expenses (including all attorney fees) which may

be incurred by the Landlord in enforcing or attempting to enforce this Guarantee following any default on the part of the Guarantor hereunder, whether the same shall be enforced by suit or otherwise. Guarantor hereby waives presentment of any instrument, demand of payment, protest and notice of non-payment or protest thereof.

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ARTICLE III

NOTICES

Section 3.1. Notices. Any notice required to be sent to the Guarantor, or any notice including process, pleadings or other papers served upon the foregoing agent shall at the same time be sent United States registered or certified mail, postage pre-paid, to the Guarantor C/O General Counsel, Kansas City Life Insurance Company, 3520 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri 64111 or to such other address as the Guarantor shall specify by delivery of notice as aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 4.1. Guarantee to Become Effective. The obligations of the Guarantor hereunder shall arise absolutely and unconditionally upon the execution of the First Amendment of Lease by the Landlord.

Section 4.2. Remedies Not Exclusive. No remedy herein conferred upon or reserved to the Landlord is intended to be exclusive of any other available remedy given under this Guarantee or hereafter existing at law or in equity. No delay or failure to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default, omission or failure or performance hereunder shall impair any such right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver thereof, but any such right and power may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient. If any provision contained in this Guarantee should be breached by the Guarantor and thereafter duly waived by the Landlord, such waiver shall be limited to the particular breach so waived, and shall not be deemed to waive any other breach hereunder. No waiver, amendment, release or

modification of the Guarantee shall be established by conduct, custom or course of dealing, but solely by an instrument in writing duly executed by the Landlord and the Guarantor.

Section 4.3. Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more of the phrases, sentences, clauses or sections of this Guarantee shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining portion of this Guarantee or any part hereof.

Section 4.4. Applicable Law. This Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri.

Section 4.5 Successors and Assigns. This Guarantee shall be binding upon, and be enforceable against the Guarantor and its respective successors and assigns and shall inure to the benefit of the Landlord, its successors or assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Guarantor has executed this
Guarantee as of the date first above written.

KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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By: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____

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KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

5

ANNUAL REPORT

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SCHEDULE OF LEASE PAYMENTS AND CERTIFICATE PAYMENTS

FIRST AMENDED AND RESTATED

TERM TRUST AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

SCRIBCOR, INC.

SELLER

AND

The First National Bank of Chicago

TERM TRUSTEE

DATED AS OF AUGUST 25, 1995

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FIRST AMENDED AND RESTATED TRUST AGREEMENT, dated as of August 25, 1995, between SCRIBCOR, INC., an Illinois corporation, as Seller, and The First National Bank of Chicago, a national banking association, not in its personal capacity but solely as Term Trustee of the Trust created hereby.

5 RECITALS

A. Seller and Term Trustee are parties to that certain Term Trust Agreement dated as of April 27, 1995 (the "Original Agreement") establishing the K.C.ABBE® Trust 1995-1.

B. Pursuant to Section 8.1(a) of the Original Agreement, the parties hereto wish to amend and restate the Original Agreement as hereinafter set forth, to which the Certificateholders consent.

The Seller and the Term Trustee hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

SECTION 1.1 Definitions . Certain capitalized terms used in this Agreement shall have the respective meanings assigned to them in Appendix A attached hereto or Appendix A to the Servicing Agreement. All references herein to "the Agreement" or "this Agreement" are to this First Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, and all references herein to Articles, Sections and subsections are to Articles, Sections and subsections of this Agreement unless otherwise specified.

20 ARTICLE II

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 2.1 Name . The Trust created hereby shall be known as the K.C. ABBE® Trust 1995-1 in which name the Term Trustee may conduct the business of the Trust, make and execute contracts and other instruments on behalf of the Trust and sue and be sued on behalf of the Trust.

SECTION 2.2 Office . The office of the Trust shall be in care of the Term Trustee at the Corporate Trust Office or as the Term Trustee may designate by written notice to the Certificateholders.

SECTION 2.3 Purposes and Powers . (a) The purpose of the Trust is to engage in the following activities:

(i) to acquire, manage and hold the Trust Estate in accordance with the terms hereof;

(ii) to issue the Certificates pursuant to this Agreement, and to sell, transfer or exchange the Certificates;

(iii) to collect and receive all payments required to be made by the Tenant under the Lease, whether such payments constitute Rent or other sums required to be paid by the Tenant pursuant to the terms of the Lease, to make payments to the Certificateholders at the times and in the manner herein set forth, and to pay the organizational, start-up and transactional expenses of the Trust;

(iv) to enter into and perform the obligations and exercise the rights of the Landlord under the Lease;

(v) subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth herein, to engage in those activities, including entering into agreements, that are necessary, suitable or convenient to accomplish the foregoing or are incidental thereto or connected therewith; and

(vi) subject to compliance herewith and with the Lease and the Administration Agreement, to engage in such other activities as may be required in connection with conservation of the Trust Estate and the making of distributions to the Certificateholders.

The Trust shall not engage in any activity other than in furtherance of the foregoing or as specifically required or authorized by the terms of this Agreement or the Administration Agreement.

SECTION 2.4 Appointment of Term Trustee . The Seller hereby appoints the Term Trustee as trustee of the Trust effective as of the date hereof, to have all the rights, powers and duties set forth herein.

SECTION 2.5 Initial Capital Contribution of Trust Estate . The Seller has previously sold, transferred, assigned and conveyed to the Term Trustee, not personally, but solely in its capacity as trustee under the Original Agreement, an estate for years in the Real Property, the Lease and the Guaranty. The Term Trustee hereby acknowledges receipt in trust from the Seller, as of the date hereof, of the foregoing contribution, which shall constitute the initial Trust Estate. The Seller has paid all organizational expenses of the Trust incurred through the date hereof together with the trustee's fee. Except as specifically provided in Section 6.10, the Seller shall have no further obligations with respect to the payment of Reimbursable Costs or any other fees or expenses incurred by the Term Trustee after the date hereof.

SECTION 2.6 Declaration of Trust . The Term Trustee hereby declares that it shall hold the Trust Estate in trust, upon and subject to the conditions set forth herein, for the use and benefit of the Certificateholders, subject to the obligations of the Trust under the Lease and the Administration Agreement. It is the intention of the parties hereto that, solely for purposes of federal income taxes, state and local income and franchise taxes, and any other taxes imposed upon, measured by, or based upon gross or net income, the Trust shall be treated as a grantor trust subject to the provisions of Subchapter J of Chapter 1 of the Code (or the corresponding provisions of applicable state or local law). The parties agree that, unless otherwise required by appropriate tax authorities, the Trust shall file or cause to be filed annual or other necessary returns, reports and other forms consistent with the characterization of the Trust as a grantor trust for such tax purposes. Effective as of the date hereof, the Term Trustee shall have all rights, powers and duties set forth herein and under applicable law with respect to accomplishing the purposes of the Trust.

SECTION 2.7 Liability of the Seller and the Certificateholders.

(a) In no event shall the Seller be liable, directly or indirectly, for any losses, claims, damages, liabilities and expenses of the Trust (including without limitation, except as specifically provided in Section 6.10, Reimbursable Costs, to the extent not paid out of the Trust Estate) including, without limitation, (i) any loss, cost, damage or expense suffered or incurred by the Trust in connection with the ownership, use, operation and maintenance of the Real Property (ii) any losses incurred by a Certificateholder in its capacity as an investor in the Certificates or (iii) any losses, claims, damages, liabilities and expenses arising out of the imposition by any taxing authority of any federal, state or local income or franchise taxes, or any other taxes imposed on or measured by gross or net income, gross or net receipts, capital, net worth and similar items (including any interest, penalties or additions with respect thereto) upon the Certificateholders, or the Term Trustee (including any liabilities, costs or expenses with respect thereto) with respect to the Trust Estate not specifically indemnified or represented to hereunder.

(b) No Certificateholder shall have any personal liability for any liability or obligation of the Trust.

SECTION 2.8 Title to Trust Property . Legal title to all of the Trust Estate shall be vested at all times in the Trust as a separate legal entity except to the extent that applicable law requires title to any part of the Trust Estate to be vested in a trustee or trustees, in which case title shall be deemed to be vested in the Term Trustee, a co-trustee and/or a separate trustee, as the case may be.

SECTION 2.9 Situs of Trust. The Trust shall be located and administered in the State of the Corporate Trust Office. All bank accounts maintained by the Term Trustee on behalf of the Trust shall be located in the State of the Corporate Trust Office. The Trust shall not have any employees in any state other than the State of the Corporate Trust Office; provided, however, that nothing herein shall restrict or prohibit the Term Trustee from having

employees within or without the State of the Corporate Trust Office. Payments shall be received by the Trust only at the Corporate Trust Office, and payments will be made by the Trust only from the Corporate Trust Office. The only office of the Trust shall be the Corporate Trust Office.

5 SECTION 2.10 Representations and Warranties of the Seller . The Seller

hereby represents and warrants to the Term Trustee that:

10 (a) The Seller has been duly organized and is validly existing as a corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Illinois, with power and authority to own its properties and to conduct its business as such properties are presently owned and such business is presently conducted and had at all relevant times, and now has, power, authority and legal right to acquire and own the Trust Estate.

 (b) The Seller is duly qualified to do business as a foreign corporation in good standing, and has obtained all necessary licenses and approvals in all jurisdictions in which the ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualifications.

20 (c) The Seller has the power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to carry out its terms. The Seller has, and had at all relevant times, full power and authority to sell and assign the property to be sold and assigned to and deposited with the Term Trustee as part of the Trust and the Seller has duly authorized such sale and assignment to the Term Trustee by all necessary corporate action; and the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement have been duly authorized by the Seller by all necessary corporate action.

25 (d) The consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the fulfillment of the terms of this Agreement do not conflict with, result in any breach of any of the terms and provisions of or constitute (with or without notice or lapse of time) a default under, the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of the Seller, or any indenture, agreement or

other instrument, or violate any law or, to the best of the Seller's knowledge, any order, rule or regulation applicable to the Seller of any court or of any federal or state regulatory body, administrative agency or other governmental instrumentality having jurisdiction over the Seller or any of its properties.

5 (e) A true, correct and complete copy of the Lease and Guarantee is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

(f) Seller has not received written notice of any material action, proceeding or investigation pending or threatened which would affect the Real Property.

10 (g) Seller has not received any notice of violation of or potential liability arising under any federal, state, county, municipal or other governmental authority laws, regulations, ordinances, orders or directives relating to the use or condition or operation of the Real Property, including but not limited to zoning, building, fire, air pollution, water pollution, environmental or health code violations, that have not been heretofore corrected.

15 (h) There is no suit, petition, study, investigation or other proceeding pending before any court, governmental agency or instrumentality, administrative or otherwise (including enforcement actions, administrative proceedings, arbitrations, or governmental investigations) regarding the Real Property. There is no condemnation proceeding pending or declaration of taking or other similar instrument filed against the Real Property.

20 (i) There are no persons in possession of, or having a right to possession of, any part of the Real Property other than Seller, Tenant and persons (known or unknown) claiming by, through or under the Tenant. The Lease is in full force and effect, is the valid and binding obligation of the parties thereto, has not been modified or amended and is enforceable against such parties in accordance with the terms thereof. There are no defaults by either party to the Lease beyond any applicable grace or cure period.

25 (j) The exceptions to title to the Real Property existing at the time of execution of this Agreement do not materially adversely affect the use and operation of the Real

Property for the uses permitted under the Lease or the obligation of Tenant to pay all Rent due thereunder.

SECTION 2.11 Tax Treatment . The Seller and the Term Trustee, by entering into this Agreement, and the Certificateholders, by acquiring any Certificate or interest therein,

5 (i) express their intention that the Certificates will qualify under applicable tax law as certificates of beneficial interest in a grantor trust subject to the provisions of Subchapter J of Chapter 1 of the Code (or the corresponding provisions of applicable state or local law) and (ii) unless otherwise required by appropriate taxing authorities, agree to treat the Certificates as certificates of beneficial interest in a grantor trust subject to the provisions of Subchapter J of

10 Chapter 1 of the Code (or the corresponding provisions of applicable state or local law) for the purposes of federal income taxes, state and local income and franchise taxes, and any other taxes imposed upon, measured by, or based upon gross or net income.

ARTICLE III

THE CERTIFICATES

SECTION 3.1 Initial Certificate Ownership .

Upon the formation of the Trust through the contribution by the Seller made pursuant to Section 2.5 and until the issuance of the Certificates, the Seller or its nominee shall be the sole Certificateholder.

SECTION 3.2 Form of the Certificates

20 (a) The Certificates shall be substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit A and shall be issued in minimum denominations of \$20,000.00 and in integral multiples of \$1,000.00 in excess thereof; provided, however, that one Certificate may be issued in a denomination that includes any residual amount. The Certificates shall be executed on behalf of the Trust by manual or facsimile signature of a Responsible Officer of the Term Trustee. Certificates

25 bearing the manual or facsimile signatures of individuals who were, at the time when such signatures shall have been affixed, authorized to sign on behalf of the Trust, shall be duly

issued, fully paid and non-assessable beneficial interests in the Trust, notwithstanding that such individuals or any of them shall have ceased to be so authorized prior to the authentication and delivery of such Certificates or did not hold such offices at the date of authentication and delivery of such Certificates.

5 (b) The Certificates shall be typewritten, printed, lithographed or engraved or produced by any combination of these methods (with or without steel engraved borders) all as determined by the officers executing such Certificates, as evidenced by their execution of such Certificates.

(c) The terms of the Certificates set forth in Exhibit A shall form part of this
10 Agreement.

SECTION 3.3 Execution, Authentication and Delivery . Following with the acquisition of the Trust Estate by the Trust, the Term Trustee shall cause the Certificates in an aggregate principal amount equal to the initial Certificate Balance to be executed on behalf of the Trust, authenticated and delivered to or upon the written order of the Seller, signed by its chairman of the board, its president or any vice president, without further corporate action by the Seller, in authorized denominations. No Certificate shall entitle its holder to any benefit under this Agreement, or shall be valid for any purpose, unless there shall appear on such Certificate a certificate of authentication substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit A, executed by the Term Trustee or an authenticating agent appointed by the Term Trustee, by manual signature.
20 Such authentication shall constitute conclusive evidence that such Certificate shall have been duly authenticated and delivered hereunder. All Certificates shall be dated the date of their authentication.

SECTION 3.4 Registration; Registration of Transfer and Exchange of Certificates

25 (a) The Term Trustee shall keep or cause to be kept, at the Corporate Trust Office, a Certificate Register in which, subject to such reasonable regulations as it may

prescribe, the Term Trustee shall provide for the registration of Certificates and of transfers and exchanges of Certificates as provided herein; provided, however, that no Certificate may be subdivided upon transfer or exchange such that the denomination of any resulting Certificate is less than \$20,000.00.

5 (b) Upon surrender for registration of transfer of any Certificate at the Corporate Trust Office, the Term Trustee shall execute on behalf of the Trust, authenticate and deliver (or shall cause its authenticating agent to authenticate and deliver), in the name of the designated transferee or transferees, one or more new Certificates in authorized denominations of a like aggregate amount dated the date of authentication by the Term Trustee or any authenticating agent.

10 (c) At the option of a Certificateholder, Certificates may be exchanged for other Certificates of authorized denominations of a like aggregate principal amount upon surrender of the Certificates to be exchanged at the Corporate Trust Office. Whenever any Certificates are so surrendered for exchange, the Term Trustee shall execute on behalf of the Trust, authenticate and deliver (or shall cause its authenticating agent to authenticate and deliver) one or more Certificates dated the date of authentication by the Term Trustee or any authenticating agent. Such Certificates shall be delivered to the Certificateholder making the exchange.

20 (d) Every Certificate presented or surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange shall be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer in form satisfactory to the Term Trustee duly executed by the Certificateholder or his attorney duly authorized in writing. Each Certificate surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange shall be cancelled and subsequently destroyed by the Term Trustee in accordance with its customary practice.

25 (e) No service charge shall be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Certificates, but the Term Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover

any tax or governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with any transfer or exchange of Certificates.

SECTION 3.5 Mutilated, Destroyed, Lost or Stolen Certificates .

(a) If (i) any mutilated Certificate is surrendered to the Term Trustee, or
5 The Term Trustee receives evidence to its satisfaction of the destruction, loss or theft of any Certificate, and (ii) there is delivered to the Term Trustee and the Trust such security or indemnity as may be required by them to hold each of them harmless, then, in the absence of notice to the Term Trustee that such Certificate has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser, the Term Trustee shall execute on behalf of the Trust and the Term Trustee shall authenticate and deliver (or shall cause its authenticating agent to authenticate and deliver), in exchange for
10 or in lieu of any such mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate, a replacement Certificate of a like aggregate principal amount; provided, however, that if any such destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate, but not a mutilated Certificate, shall have become or within seven days shall be due and payable, then instead of issuing a replacement Certificate the Term Trustee may pay such destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate when so due or payable.

(b) If, after the delivery of a replacement Certificate or payment in respect of a destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate pursuant to subsection 3.5(a), a bona fide purchaser of the original Certificate in lieu of which such replacement Certificate was issued presents for payment such original Certificate, the Term Trustee shall be entitled to recover such
20 replacement Certificate (or such payment) from the Person to whom it was delivered or any Person taking such replacement Certificate from such Person to whom such replacement Certificate was delivered or any assignee of such Person, except a bona fide purchaser, and shall be entitled to recover upon the security or indemnity provided therefor to the extent of any loss, damage, cost or expense incurred by the Term Trustee in connection therewith.

(c) In connection with the issuance of any replacement Certificate under this
25 Section 3.5, the Term Trustee may require the payment by the Certificateholder of such

Certificate of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation thereto and any other reasonable expenses (including the fees and expenses of the Term Trustee and the Certificate Registrar) connected therewith.

(d) Any duplicate Certificate issued pursuant to this Section 3.5 in replacement of any mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate shall constitute an original additional beneficial interest in the Trust, whether or not the mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Certificate shall be found at any time or be enforced by anyone, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of this Agreement equally and proportionately with any and all other Certificates duly issued hereunder.

(e) The provisions of this Section 3.5 are exclusive and shall preclude (to the extent lawful) all other rights and remedies with respect to the replacement or payment of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Certificates.

SECTION 3.6 Persons Deemed Certificateholders . Prior to due presentation of a Certificate for registration of transfer, the Term Trustee may treat the Person in whose name any Certificate shall be registered in the Certificate Register as the Certificateholder of such Certificate for the purpose of receiving distributions pursuant to Article V and for all other purposes whatsoever, and the Term Trustee shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary.

SECTION 3.7 Access to List of Certificateholders' Names and Addresses.

The Term Trustee shall furnish within 15 days after receipt by the Term Trustee of a written request therefor from the Seller or any Certificateholder, a list, in such form as the party requesting such list may reasonably require, of the names and addresses of the Certificateholders as of the most recent Record Date. Each Holder, by receiving and holding a Certificate, shall be deemed to have agreed not to hold the Term Trustee accountable by reason of the disclosure of its name and address, regardless of the source from which such information was derived.

SECTION 3.8 Maintenance of Corporate Trust Office . The Term Trustee shall maintain at the Corporate Trust Office, an office or offices or agency or agencies where Certificates may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange and where notices and demands to or upon the Term Trustee in respect of the Certificates and the Trust Agreement, Lease and Administrative Agreement may be served. The Term Trustee shall give prompt written notice to the Seller and to the Certificateholders of any change in the location of the Certificate Register or any such office or agency.

SECTION 3.9 Seller as Certificateholder . The Seller in its individual or any other capacity shall not become the owner or pledge of Certificates after the date hereof.

SECTION 3.10 Restrictions on Transfer .

(a) The Certificates have not and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. Consequently, the Certificates are not transferable other than pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and satisfaction of certain other provisions specified herein. No sale, pledge or other transfer of the Certificates may be made by any person unless either (i) such sale, pledge or other transfer is made to a "qualified institutional buyer" that executes a certificate, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B or as otherwise in form and substance satisfactory to the Term Trustee and the Seller, to the effect that (A) it is "qualified institutional buyer" as defined under Rule 144A under the Securities Act, acting for its own account or the accounts of other "qualified institutional buyers" as defined under Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and (B) it is aware that the transferor of such Certificate intends to rely on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act, or (ii) such sale, pledge or other transfer is otherwise made in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, in which case (A) the Term Trustee shall require that both the prospective transferor and the prospective transferee certify to the Term Trustee and the Seller in writing the facts surrounding such

transfer, which certification shall be in form and substance satisfactory to the Trustee and the Seller, and (B) the Term Trustee shall require a written opinion of counsel (which will not be at the expense of the Seller or the Term Trustee) satisfactory to the Seller and the Term Trustee to the effect that such transfer will not violate the Securities Act.

5 (b) The Certificates may not be acquired by or for the account of (i) an employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of the Employee Income Retirement Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA")) that is subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA (ii) a plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or (iii) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" as defined in ERISA by reason of a plan's investment in the entity (each, a "Benefit Plan"). By accepting and holding a Certificate, the Certificateholder shall be deemed to have represented and warranted that it is not a Benefit Plan and, if requested to do so by the Seller or the Trustee, the Certificateholder shall execute and deliver to the Trustee an Undertaking Letter in the form set forth in Exhibit C.

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SECTION 3.11 Book-Entry Certificates . Except for the Certificates issued to the Seller, the Certificates, upon original issuance, may be issued in the form of a typewritten certificate or certificates representing Book-Entry Certificates, to be delivered to the Clearing Agency by or on behalf of the Trust pursuant to the terms of the Certificate Depository Agreement. Such Certificate or Certificates shall initially be registered on the Certificate Register in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of the Clearing Agency and no Certificateholder shall receive a Certificate representing such Certificateholder's interest in the Trust (or Certificate of Ownership thereof) except as provided in Section 3.13. Unless and until definitive fully registered Certificates (the "Definitive Certificates") shall have been issued to Certificateholders pursuant to Section 3.13:

(a) the provisions of this Section 3.11 shall be in full force and effect;

(b) the Term Trustee shall be entitled to deal with the Clearing Agency for all purposes of this Agreement (including the payment of principal of and interest on the Certificates and the giving of instructions or directions hereunder) as the sole Certificateholder;

(c) to the extent that the provisions of this Section 3.11 conflict with any other provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Section 3.11 shall control;

(d) the rights of the Certificateholders shall be exercised only through the Clearing Agency and shall be limited to those established by law and agreements between such Certificateholders and the Clearing Agency. Unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued pursuant to Section 3.13, the Clearing Agency will make book-entry transfers among the Clearing Agency Participants and receive and transmit Distributions on the Certificates to such Clearing Agency Participants;

(e) whenever this Agreement requires or permits actions to be taken based upon instructions or directions of Certificateholders owning a specified percentage of the Voting Interests, the Clearing Agency shall be deemed to represent such percentage only to the extent that it has received instructions to such effect from the beneficial owner(s) of the Certificate(s) and/or Clearing Agency Participants owning or representing, respectively, such required percentage of Voting Interests and has delivered such instructions to the Term Trustee.

SECTION 3.12 Notices to Clearing Agency . Whenever a notice or other communication to the Certificateholders is required under this Agreement, unless and until Definitive Certificates shall have been issued to Certificateholders pursuant to Section 3.13, the Owner Trustee shall give all such notices and communications specified herein to be given to Certificateholders to the Clearing Agency and shall have no further obligation to the Certificateholders.

SECTION 3.13 Definitive Certificates . If (i) the Clearing Agency is no longer willing or able to properly discharge its responsibilities with respect to the Certificates, and the Term Trustee is unable to locate a qualified successor, (ii) the Term Trustee elects by

notice in writing to the Certificateholders to terminate the book-entry system through the Clearing Agency, or (iii) after the occurrence of an Event of Default, Certificateholders owning a majority of the Voting Interests advise the Clearing Agency in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through the Clearing Agency is no longer in the best interest of the Certificateholders, then the Clearing Agency shall notify all Certificateholders and the Term Trustee of the occurrence of any such event and of the availability of Definitive Certificates to Certificateholders requesting the same. Upon surrender to the Term Trustee of the typewritten Certificate or Certificates representing the Book-Entry Certificates by the Clearing Agency, accompanied by registration instructions, the Term Trustee shall execute and authenticate the Definitive Certificates in accordance with the instructions of the Clearing Agency. The Term Trustee shall not be liable for any delay in delivery of such instructions and may conclusively rely on, and shall be protected in relying on, such instructions. Upon the issuance of Definitive Certificates, the Term Trustee shall recognize the party(ies) to whom such Definitive Certificate(s) is (are) issued as Certificateholders.

ARTICLE IV

ACTIONS BY TERM TRUSTEE

SECTION 4.1 Prior Notice to Certificateholders with Respect to Certain

Matters. The Term Trustee shall not take and shall not direct the Servicer to take any action with respect to the initiation of any claim or lawsuit by the Trust and the compromise of any action, claim or lawsuit brought by or against the Trust until: (i) the Term Trustee shall have notified the Certificateholders in writing of the proposed action, such notice to be given at least five (5) business days before the taking of the action described in such notice; and (ii) the Certificateholders have failed to notify the Term Trustee in writing prior to the 5th business day after such notice is given that such Certificateholders have withheld consent or provided alternative direction.

SECTION 4.2 Prohibitions with Respect to Certain Matters . The Term Trustee shall not have the right, power or authority, except upon the occurrence of a Termination Event, to sell, assign, transfer or convey the Trust Estate or any interest therein, and then, only in accordance with and to the extent of the provisions of Section 7.2 hereof. In no event shall the Term Trustee have the right, power or authority to: (i) pledge, mortgage or hypothecate the Trust Estate or any interest therein; or (ii) amend, or cause to be amended, the Lease; nor shall the Certificateholders have the right, power or authority to direct the Term Trustee to so act, except as explicitly provided in this Agreement. The Term Trustee shall not consent to any assignment of the Lease or sublease of any material portion of the Real Property by the Tenant unless there shall then exist no default or Event of Default under the Lease and after giving effect to the proposed assignment or sublease, the Tenant and the guarantor under the Guarantee shall remain fully liable for each and every of the obligations of the Tenant under the Lease and shall confirm the same in writing to the Term Trustee and the proposed assignee or sublessee shall execute and deliver a written agreement agreeing to be bound by the terms and conditions of the Lease; or (iii) the Term Trustee shall have notified the Certificateholders in writing describing the proposed assignment or sublease and Certificateholders having at least a majority of the Voting Interests shall have approved in writing the proposed assignment or sublease. The Term Trustee shall provide a copy of any notice given pursuant to this Section

4.2 to Standard & Poor's Corporation, Commercial Mortgage Surveillance Group, 25 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10004-1064.

SECTION 4.3 Bankruptcy . In no event shall the Term Trustee have the right, power or authority to commence a voluntary proceeding in bankruptcy relating to the Trust.

5 SECTION 4.4 Restrictions on Certificateholders' Power . The Certificateholders shall not direct the Term Trustee to take or refrain from taking any action if such action or inaction would be contrary to any obligation of the Trust or the Term Trustee under this Agreement or the Administration Agreement or would be contrary to Section 2.3, nor shall the Term Trustee follow any such direction, if given. In no event shall the Certificateholders have
10 the right to direct the Term Trustee to amend the Lease.

SECTION 4.5 Majority Control . Except as expressly provided herein, any action that may be taken or consent that may be given or withheld by the Certificateholders under this Agreement may be taken, given or withheld by Certificateholders having not less than a majority of the Voting Interests thereof. Except as expressly provided herein, any written notice of the Certificateholders delivered pursuant to this Agreement shall be effective if signed by Certificateholders consisting of not less than a majority of the Voting Interests at the time of the delivery of such notice.

SECTION 4.6 Limitations on Activities .
Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement:

(a) The Term Trustee shall not acquire any asset other than the Trust
20 Estate and those assets necessary or appropriate for, incidental to, or resulting from, the ownership, management or operation of the Trust Estate.

(b) The Trust shall not engage, and the Term Trustee shall not cause the Trust to engage, in any business other than those necessary for the ownership, management or operation of the Trust Estate. Any transaction between the Trust and the Term Trustee or any
25 Affiliate of the Term Trustee shall be entered into upon terms and conditions that are intrinsically

fair and substantially similar to those that would be available on an arms-length basis with third parties other than the Term Trustee or any Affiliate of the Term Trustee.

(c) The Trust shall not and the Term Trustee shall not cause the Trust to incur any debt, secured or unsecured, direct or contingent (including guaranteeing any obligation), other than (i) any debt secured by a lien on the Trust Estate that is authorized by any express provision of this Agreement and (ii) indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business, and (except for any debt arising out of or in connection with the duties as the trustee of the Trust or as otherwise provided for in this Agreement) the Term Trustee shall not incur any debt, secured or unsecured, direct or contingent (including guaranteeing any obligation).

(d) The Trust shall not, and the Term Trustee shall not cause the Trust to, make any loans or advances to any third party (including any Affiliate of the Term Trustee, the Tenant or the Certificateholders).

(e) The Trust shall, and the Term Trustee shall cause the Trust to, pay its liabilities from its own assets and not those of any other party and the Term Trustee shall pay its liabilities from its assets and not those of any other party.

(f) Subject to the provisions of Article VII hereof, the Term Trustee shall do or cause to be done all things necessary to preserve the existence of the Trust, and the provisions of this Paragraph 4.6 shall not be amended or modified except with the consent of all of the Certificateholders.

(g) The Trust shall and the Term Trustee shall cause the Trust to maintain books and records and bank accounts separate from those of its Affiliates.

(h) The Trust shall be, and at all times shall hold itself out to the public as, a legal entity separate and distinct from any other entity.

(i) The Trust shall and the Term Trustee shall cause the Trust to file its own tax returns.

(j) The Term Trustee shall not commingle the funds and other assets of the Trust with those of the Term Trustee, or any Affiliate of the Term Trustee or any other Person except as may be permitted by law.

(k) The Trust shall and the Term Trustee shall cause the Trust to conduct its own business in its own name.

(l) The Trust shall and the Term Trustee shall cause the Trust to observe all trust formalities.

ARTICLE V

APPLICATION OF TRUST FUNDS; CERTAIN DUTIES

SECTION 5.1 Establishment of Certificate Distribution Account .

(a) The Term Trustee, for the benefit of the Certificateholders, shall establish and maintain in the name of the Term Trustee a segregated trust account at The First National Bank of Chicago, or, if there shall be designated a successor Term Trustee, at such successor Term Trustee known as the K.C. ABBE Trust 1995-1 Certificate Distribution Account, bearing an additional designation clearly indicating that the funds deposited therein are held for the benefit of the Certificateholders (the "Certificate Distribution Account"). All fees and expenses for maintaining the Certificate Distribution Account shall be included in the trustee's fees payable to the Term Trustee in connection with this Agreement and shall not constitute Reimbursable Costs.

(b) The Term Trustee shall possess all right, title and interest in and to all funds on deposit from time to time in the Certificate Distribution Account and in all proceeds thereof. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Certificate Distribution Account shall be under the sole dominion and control of the Term Trustee for the benefit of the Certificateholders.

SECTION 5.2 Application of Trust Funds .

(a) On each Distribution Date (including the Final Distribution Date), the Term Trustee shall distribute to the Certificateholders, on a pro rata basis, from and only to the

extent of amounts then on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account, the Distributable Funds calculated as of the Record Date with respect to such Distribution Date.

(b) On each Distribution Date (including the Final Distribution Date), the Term setting forth, in reasonable detail, and substantially in the form of Exhibit D hereto, the amount of any Expected Distribution as set forth in Appendix C and calculated based upon the assumptions described therein, the amount and nature of all Collections received by the Term Trustee since the immediately preceding Distribution Date, the amount and calculation of the Distributable Funds as of such Distribution Date, a calculation of the difference between the Distributable Funds and the Expected Distribution, the balance of the Certificate Distribution Account after distribution of the Distributable Funds on such Distribution Date (and amounts, if any, distributed from the Certificate Distribution Account to the Term Trustee as reimbursement for Reimbursable Costs or to the Servicer as any Additional Servicing Fee) as of such Distribution Date. The Term Trustee is hereby specifically authorized to cause the amount, if any, of such Reimbursable Costs or Additional Servicing Fee to be distributed from the Certificate Distribution Account to the Term Trustee on each Distribution Date.

(c) If any withholding tax is imposed on the Trust's payment (or allocations of income) to a Certificateholder, such tax shall reduce the amount otherwise distributable to the Certificateholder in accordance with this Section 5.2. The Term Trustee is hereby authorized and directed to retain from amounts otherwise distributable to the Certificateholders sufficient funds for the payment of any tax that is legally owed by the Trust (it being understood that the Trustee may, but shall not be obligated, to contest any such tax in appropriate proceedings and withholding payment of such tax, if permitted by law, pending the outcome of such proceedings). The amount of any withholding tax imposed with respect to a Certificateholder shall be treated as cash distributed to such Certificateholder at the time it is withheld by the Trust and remitted to the appropriate taxing authority. If there is a possibility that withholding tax is payable with respect to a distribution (such as a distribution to a non-U.S. Certificateholder), the

Term Trustee may in its sole discretion withhold such amounts in accordance with this subsection 5.2(c). If a Certificateholder wishes to apply for a refund of any such withholding tax, the Term Trustee shall reasonably cooperate with such Certificateholder in making such claim so long as such Certificateholder agrees to reimburse the Term Trustee for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred.

SECTION 5.3 Method of Payment . Subject to subsection 7.1(c), distributions required to be made to Certificateholders on any Distribution Date shall be made to each Certificateholder of record on the immediately preceding Record Date either by wire transfer, in immediately available funds, to the account of such Certificateholder at a bank or other entity having appropriate facilities therefor, if such Certificateholder shall have provided to the Term Trustee appropriate written instructions at least five (5) business days prior to such Record Date and such Holder's Certificates in the aggregate evidence a denomination of not less than \$1,000,000, or, if not, by check mailed to such Certificateholder at the address of such holder appearing in the Certificate Register.

SECTION 5.4 Accounting and Reports to the Certificateholders, the Internal Revenue Service and Others . The Term Trustee shall (a) maintain (or cause to be maintained) the books of the Trust on a calendar year basis on the cash method of accounting, (b) deliver to each Certificateholder, as may be required by the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations or otherwise, such information as may be required to enable each Certificateholder to prepare its federal income tax return, (c) file such tax returns relating to the Trust and make such elections - as may from time to time be required or appropriate under any applicable state or federal statute or rule or regulation thereunder so as to maintain the Trust's characterization as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes, (d) cause such tax returns to be signed in the manner required by law and (e) collect or cause to be collected any withholding tax as described in and in accordance with subsection 5.2(c) with respect to income or distributions to Certificateholders.

SECTION 5.5 Signature on Returns . The Term Trustee shall sign on behalf of the Trust any and all tax returns of the Trust, unless applicable law requires the Certificateholders to sign such documents, in which case such documents shall be signed by the Certificateholders.

5 SECTION 5.6 Investment of Trust Funds . The Term Trustee shall cause funds on deposit from time to time in the Certificate Distribution Account and any other accounts established from time to time by the Term Trustee pursuant to the terms of this Agreement to be invested in Eligible Investments. In making such investments, the Term Trustee shall take into consideration the timing and amount of Distributions and any other payments required or permitted to be made pursuant to this Agreement so as to maintain sufficient liquidity of such funds to permit the Term Trustee to meet the anticipated cash expenditure obligations of the Trust from time to time. Interest or other earnings from such Eligible Investments shall be credited to the Certificate Distribution Account as earned from time to time.

ARTICLE VI

THE TERM TRUSTEE

SECTION 6.1 Duties of Term Trustee, General .

(a) The Term Trustee undertakes to perform such duties, and only such duties, as are specifically set forth in this Agreement and the Administration Agreement, including the administration of the Trust in the interest of the Certificateholders, subject to the Administration Agreement and in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the Lease. No implied covenants, obligations or duties shall be read into this Agreement.

(b) In the absence of bad faith on its part, the Term Trustee may conclusively rely upon certificates or opinions furnished to the Term Trustee and conforming to the requirements of this Agreement in determining the truth of the statements and the correctness of the opinions contained therein; provided, however, that the Term Trustee shall have examined such certificates or opinions so as to determine compliance of the same with the

requirements of this Agreement.

(c) The Term Trustee may not be relieved from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act or its own willful misconduct, except that:

(i) this subsection 6.1(c) shall not limit the effect of subsection 6.1(a);

5 (ii) the Term Trustee shall not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by a Responsible Officer unless it is proved that the Term Trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts; and

(iii) the Term Trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in accordance with a direction of the Seller or the Certificateholders received by it pursuant to any provision of this Agreement.

10 (d) Subject to Sections 5.1 and 5.2, monies received by the Term Trustee hereunder need not be segregated in any manner except (i) to the extent required by law and (ii) as specifically provided herein, and may be deposited under such general conditions as may be prescribed by law for trust funds.

15 (e) The Term Trustee shall not take any action that (i) is inconsistent with the purposes of the Trust set forth in Section 2.3 or (ii) would, to the Actual Knowledge of a Responsible Officer of the Term Trustee, result in the Trust's becoming taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. The Certificateholders shall not direct the Term Trustee to take action that would violate the provisions of this Section 6.1.

20 SECTION 6.2 Duties of Term Trustee, Specific . In addition to, and not in derogation of, the general duty of the Term Trustee to administer the Trust in the interest of the Certificateholders, and to conserve the Trust Estate, the Term Trustee shall have the specific duties and obligations set forth below.

25 (a) The Term Trustee shall at all times prior to the termination of the Trust pursuant to Article VII hereof, take all actions necessary to preserve the existence of the Trust, including, without limitation, the preparation and filing of all instruments or documentation

required in connection therewith. In no event shall the Term Trustee take any action, or consent to the taking of any action, pursuant to which the Term Trustee, the Certificateholders or any other person or party seeks to combine, partition, join or merge the Trust Estate with or into any other interest in the Real Property, it being acknowledged by the Certificateholders, through
5 their acquisition of the Certificates, that no Certificateholder shall have any right, claim or cause of action, whether at law or in equity, against the Term Trustee or any other Person, pursuant to which such Certificateholder may seek to have the Trust Estate combined with any other interest in the Real Property, any such right having been hereby fully and irrevocably waived.

(b) Upon creation of the Trust pursuant hereto, the Term Trustee shall
10 establish the Certificate Distribution Account, and shall receive on behalf of the Certificateholders all Collections made in respect of payments required to be made by the Tenant pursuant to the terms of the Lease. All Collections received by the Term Trustee shall be deposited into the Certificate Distribution Account and applied in accordance with the terms hereof.

(c) The Term Trustee shall engage the Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement to monitor on behalf of the Term Trustee performance by the Tenant under the Lease, to give and receive notices required or appropriate to be given or received by the Landlord under the Lease and to otherwise perform on behalf of the Term Trustee the obligations of the Landlord under the Lease pursuant hereto and to the Servicing Agreement. If
20 an Event of Default shall occur under the Lease, the Term Trustee shall give or shall cause the Servicer to give a Default Notice with respect thereto to the Tenant and to the Certificateholders not later than two (2) business days after the date on which the Term Trustee first obtains Actual Knowledge of the occurrence of such Event of Default. Each Default Notice shall specify in reasonable detail the nature of the default by the Tenant giving rise to the occurrence of such
25 Event of Default. For all purposes of this Agreement, the Term Trustee shall be deemed to have Actual Knowledge of an Event of Default in the payment of any amount required to be paid

by the Tenant under the terms of the Lease not later than two (2) business days after the date required for the making of such payment. In furtherance of its duties hereunder, the Term Trustee shall cause the Servicer to inspect the Real Property not less frequently than two (2) times in each twelve (12) calendar month period during the term of this Trust for the purpose of determining the Tenant's compliance with the terms of the Lease. All costs and expenses incurred by the Term Trustee pursuant to the Servicing Agreement shall be Reimbursable Costs.

(d) Unless otherwise directed in writing by the Certificateholders pursuant to Section 4.1, after the giving of a Default Notice, the Term Trustee shall initiate or shall cause the Servicer to initiate such actions, including, without limitation, the commencement of legal proceedings, as shall, in the judgment of counsel retained by the Term Trustee for such purpose, be necessary or appropriate to preserve the Trust Estate and enforce the rights and remedies of the Landlord under the Lease; and all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Term Trustee in so doing shall be Reimbursable Costs. In connection therewith, the Term Trustee shall direct the Servicer to obtain an inspection of the Real Property, including, without limitation, a Phase I environmental inspection and shall deliver copies of any report prepared in connection therewith to the Certificateholders promptly upon receipt of the same by the Term Trustee. In connection with any enforcement proceedings initiated by the Term Trustee or by the Servicer on behalf thereof, the Term Trustee or the Servicer, as the case may be, shall in all cases elect the measure of damages provided in Section XVIII B. of the Lease as will, in the reasonable judgement of the Term Trustee or Servicer, as the case may be, result in the maximum award to the Term Trustee in respect of such Event of Default. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Term Trustee shall not be required to take any action, incur any expenses or advance any funds of the Term Trustee under this Section 6.2(d) unless: (i) there shall then be on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account funds sufficient, in the reasonable judgment of the Term Trustee, to provide for reimbursement of all Reimbursable Costs incurred or to be

incurred by the Term Trustee in acting pursuant to this Section 6.2(d); or (ii) the Term Trustee shall have received assurances from the Certificateholders (or otherwise) as to the source and manner for the reimbursement of such Reimbursable Costs reasonably satisfactory to the Term Trustee. If the Term Trustee shall seek such assurances from the Certificateholders and the Certificateholders shall fail or refuse to provide such assurances within fifteen (15) days after receipt of demand therefor, such failure or refusal shall (i) constitute a Termination Event and (ii) excuse further performance by the Term Trustee pursuant to this Section.

(e) Subject to Section 6.2(h), if the Lease or the Tenant's right to possession of the Real Property thereunder shall be terminated in connection with an Event of Default, Casualty Loss Termination, or Total Condemnation, the Term Trustee shall direct the Servicer to provide usual and customary property and asset management services pursuant to the Servicing Agreement and, subject to Section 4.1, initiate such actions as are, in the reasonable judgment of the Servicer and counsel engaged by the Term Trustee for such purpose necessary or appropriate to: (i) preserve the Trust Estate and maintain the Real Property including, without limitation, the payment of real property taxes, insurance premiums as required to maintain the Minimum Required Insurance and other reasonable costs and expenses of maintaining and preserving the Real Property in good operating condition and in compliance with all Laws; and (ii) if so directed in writing by the Certificateholders, procure a Replacement Lease or Leases on such terms and conditions as shall be approved in writing by the Certificateholders. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Term Trustee pursuant to this Section 6.2(e) shall be Reimbursable Costs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Term Trustee shall not be required to take any action, incur any expenses or advance any funds of the Term Trustee under this Section 6.2(e) unless: (i) there shall then be on deposit in the Certificate Distribution Account funds sufficient, in the reasonable judgment of the Term Trustee, to provide for reimbursement of all Reimbursable Costs incurred or to be incurred by the Term Trustee in acting pursuant to this Section 6.2(e); or (ii) the Term Trustee shall have

received assurances from the Certificateholders (or otherwise) as to the source and manner for the reimbursement of such Reimbursable Costs reasonably satisfactory to the Term Trustee. If the Term Trustee shall seek such assurances from the Certificateholders and the Certificateholders shall fail or refuse to provide such assurances within fifteen (15) days after receipt of notice thereof, such failure or refusal shall (i) constitute a Termination Event and (ii) excuse further performance by the Term Trustee pursuant to this Section.

(f) In the event of a Casualty Loss affecting the Real Property in connection with which the amount of Casualty Proceeds payable with respect to such Casualty Loss shall be \$100,000.00 or more, the Term Trustee shall give or shall cause the Servicer to give, written notice thereof to the Certificateholders not later than five (5) business days after the Term Trustee shall have obtained Actual Knowledge of such Casualty Loss. Thereafter, the Term Trustee shall establish the Casualty Account into which the Net Casualty Proceeds from such Casualty Loss shall be deposited in accordance with Article XIV of the Lease (or any comparable provision of any Replacement Lease), and otherwise direct the Servicer to exercise the rights and perform the obligations, subject to the provisions of this Agreement, of the Landlord under said Article XIV (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease) in connection with the restoration of the Real Property by the Tenant as required pursuant to Article XIV A. of the Lease. In any circumstance in which the Certificateholders do not direct the Term Trustee as to the taking (or not taking) of any action in connection with such restoration of the Real Property, the Term Trustee shall obtain the written recommendation of the Servicer with respect to the matter in question and shall proceed or cause Tenant to proceed with such restoration in the manner so recommended by the Servicer. The Term Trustee shall be entitled to conclusively rely on such recommendations for all purposes of this Agreement. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Term Trustee in so acting, including, without limitation, Additional Servicing Fees and reasonable fees and expenses of counsel retained by the Term Trustee on behalf of the Trust in connection with such Casualty Loss shall be

Reimbursable Costs. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in the Lease contained, the Term Trustee is hereby irrevocably instructed not to exercise any right it may have as Landlord under the Lease, including, without limitation, Article XIV B. thereof, to terminate the Lease upon the occurrence of a Casualty Loss.

5 (g) In the event of a Total Condemnation, Term Trustee shall give written notice thereof to the Certificateholders not later than five (5) business days after Term Trustee shall have obtained Actual Knowledge of such Total Condemnation and notwithstanding any direction to the contrary of Certificateholders, the Term Trustee is hereby irrevocably instructed to accept the offer to purchase the Real Property required to be made by the Tenant pursuant to
10 Article XV, Subparagraph C of the Lease (or any comparable provision of any Replacement Lease). All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Term Trustee in so acting and in completing the sale of the Real Property to the Tenant pursuant to such offer, including without limitation, reasonable fees and expenses of counsel retained by the Term Trustee on behalf of the Trust in connection with such Total Condemnation shall be Reimbursable Costs. The Net Compensation received in connection with such Total Condemnation shall be deposited into the Certificate Distribution Account and applied in accordance with Section 7.3.

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6.2(e), if the Lease, or the Tenant's right to possession of the Real Property thereunder, is terminated at any time during the last ten (10) years of the Term, the provisions of Section 6.2(e) with respect to the
20 maintenance and repair of the Real Property shall not apply unless and until at least one (1) Replacement Tenant has executed a lease for and taken possession of the Real Property or any portion thereof; provided, however, that such maintenance provisions shall be likewise suspended at any time thereafter at which there shall not be at least one performing Tenant in possession of all or some portion of the Real Property.

25 (i) If there shall occur a Casualty Loss Termination, the Net Casualty Proceeds shall be deposited into the Casualty Account and applied by the Term Trustee or, at

its direction, the Servicer, to restore the Real Property to substantially the same condition as existed immediately prior to the Casualty Loss giving rise to the Casualty Loss Termination. In such event, the Term Trustee shall direct the Servicer to obtain on behalf of the Trust, within forty-five (45) days after the Casualty Loss in question, or such later time as may be reasonable or necessary under the circumstances, at least three (3) fixed-price bids for the performance of the work required in connection with such restoration from experienced general contractors each having (i) net worth of not less than \$10,000,000.00; (ii) a five (5) year annual average contract volume of not less than \$50,000,000.00; and (iii) not less than ten (10) years of continuous business operation. The Term Trustee shall submit all three (3) bids to the Certificateholders, who shall direct in writing the Term Trustee as to the bid to be selected not later than thirty (30) days after receipt by the Certificateholders of such bids. If the Certificateholders shall fail or refuse to select one of the three (3) bids within said thirty (30) day period, then the Term Trustee shall direct the Servicer to make a written recommendation as to the bid which, in the judgement of the Servicer exercised in accordance with the servicing standards set forth in the Servicing Agreement, is in the best interest of the Certificateholders, and the Term Trustee shall select such bid and direct the Servicer to proceed with the restoration. In such event, the Term Trustee shall direct the Servicer to provide usual and customary construction management services in connection with the supervision and management of such restoration pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement. All fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the Term Trustee in acting pursuant to this Section 6.2(i) shall be Reimbursable Costs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Term Trustee shall not be required to take any action, incur any expenses or advance any funds of the Term Trustee under this Section 6.2(i) unless: (1) there shall then be on deposit in the Casualty Account funds sufficient, in the sole judgment of the Term Trustee, to provide for reimbursement of all Reimbursable Costs incurred or to be incurred by the Term Trustee in acting pursuant to this Section 6.2(i); or (2) the Term Trustee shall have received assurances from the Certificateholders (or otherwise)

as to the source and manner for the reimbursement of such Reimbursable Costs satisfactory to the Term Trustee. If the Term Trustee shall seek such assurances from the Certificateholders and the Certificateholders shall fail or refuse to provide such assurances within fifteen (15) days after receipt of demand therefor, such failure or refusal shall constitute a Termination Event and excuse further performance by the Term Trustee pursuant to the provisions of this Section. If, upon completion of the restoration of the Real Property required by this Section 6.2(i) there shall remain any unapplied balance of Net Casualty Proceeds, the same shall be distributed to the Certificateholders in accordance with Section 5.2 hereof.

(j) If there shall occur a Total Condemnation, the Term Trustee shall deposit the Net Compensation received in respect thereof into the Certificate Distribution Account for distribution in accordance with Sections 5.2 and 7.3 hereof.

(k) If there shall occur a Partial Condemnation, the Net Compensation received by the Term Trustee shall be deposited into the Condemnation Account and administered by the Servicer in accordance with Article XV, Subparagraph E of the Lease (or the comparable provisions of any Replacement Lease) to the payments required to be made to the Tenant (or any Replacement Tenant) in connection with the restoration of the Real Property by the Tenant as required pursuant to Article XV, Subparagraph E of the Lease. If, after making all payments of the Net Compensation required to be made to the Tenant (or any Replacement Tenant) there shall remain any unapplied balance of the Net Compensation, such unapplied balance shall be paid to the Remainder Trustee.

(l) The Term Trustee shall establish and maintain a segregated trust account at the First National Bank of Chicago, or if there shall be designated a successor Term Trustee, at such successor Term Trustee known as the K.C. ABBE® Trust 1995-1 Rental Interruption Insurance Reserve Account (the "RII Reserve Account") into which shall be deposited from the funds otherwise constituting Distributable Funds on the first Distribution Date after execution of this Agreement the amount of \$28,200.00 as a reserve for the rental interruption insurance

required to be obtained pursuant to this Section 6(l). Provided the same may then be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, the Term Trustee shall, or shall cause the Servicer to, obtain and maintain at all times during the last two years of the Term, rental interruption insurance in an amount equal to the lesser of: (i) 125% of the Prepayment Amount as of the first month in the penultimate year of the Term; and (ii) the total rent payable under the Lease during the final two years of the Term, and on such terms and conditions as shall then be customary insuring the Trust against interruption of rental payments under the Lease. Such insurance shall be written by a company having a claims paying ability rating of BBB+ or better as issued by Standard & Poor's Corporation. The cost of such rental interruption insurance shall be paid out of the RII Reserve Account with any excess cost to be paid by the Term Trustee from the Certificate Distribution Account. If, after acquiring such rental interruption insurance, there shall remain any unapplied balance in the RII Reserve Account, the same shall be distributed to the Certificateholders in accordance with Section 5.2 hereof.

(m) The Term Trustee shall establish and maintain a segregated account at The First National Bank of Chicago, or if there shall be designated a successor Term Trustee, at such successor Term Trustee known as the K.C. ABBE® Holdings Rating Agency Reserve Account (the "RA Reserve Account") for the benefit of the Certificateholders of the K.C. ABBE® Trust 1995-1 into which shall be deposited from the funds received from the Seller the amount of \$17,500.00 as a reserve for the Rating Agency fees of approximately \$2,000.00 per year which fees shall be paid upon receipt by the Term Trustee of invoices from the Rating Agency therefor. Upon the Final Distribution Date, any balance remaining in the RA Reserve Account shall be returned to Seller.

SECTION 6.3 Rights of Term Trustee . The Term Trustee is authorized and directed to execute and deliver the Administration Agreement and each certificate or other document attached as an exhibit to or contemplated by this Agreement or the Administration Agreement to which the Trust is to be a party, in such form as the Certificateholders shall

approve as evidenced conclusively by the Term Trustee's execution thereof. In addition to the foregoing, the Term Trustee is authorized, but shall not be obligated, to take all actions required of the Trust pursuant to the Lease and Administration Agreement. To the extent not prohibited by this Agreement or the Administration Agreement, the Term Trustee is further authorized from time to time to take such action as the Certificateholders recommend with respect to the Trust Estate.

SECTION 6.4 Acceptance of Trusts and Duties . Except as otherwise provided in this Article VI, in accepting the trusts hereby created, The First National Bank of Chicago acts solely as Term Trustee hereunder and not in its individual capacity and all Persons having any claim against the Term Trustee by reason of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement shall look only to the Trust Estate for payment or satisfaction thereof. The Term Trustee accepts the trusts hereby created and agrees to perform its duties hereunder with respect to such trusts but only upon the terms of this Agreement. The Term Trustee also agrees to disburse all monies actually received by it constituting part of the Trust Estate upon the terms of this Agreement. The Term Trustee shall not be liable or accountable hereunder or under the Lease or the Administration Agreement under any circumstances, except (i) a breach of its duties under this Agreement or its own willful misconduct or (ii) in the case of the inaccuracy of any representation or warranty contained in Section 6.7 and expressly made by the Term Trustee. In particular, but not by way of limitation (and subject to the exceptions set forth in the preceding sentence):

(a) except as specifically provided in Section 6.2 hereof, the Term Trustee shall at no time have any responsibility or liability for or with respect to sufficiency of the Trust Estate or its ability to generate the payments to be distributed to Certificateholders under this Agreement including, without limitation: the existence, condition and ownership of the Real Property; the existence and enforceability of any insurance thereon; or the performance or enforcement of the Lease.

(b) the Term Trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in accordance with the instructions of the Certificateholders;

(c) no provision of this Agreement or the Lease or the Administration Agreement shall require the Term Trustee to expend or risk funds, incur any Reimbursable Cost, or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its rights or powers hereunder, if the Term Trustee shall have reasonable grounds for believing that repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against such risk or liability is not reasonably assured or provided to it;

(d) under no circumstances shall the Term Trustee be liable for the payment of amounts due under the Certificates except for the distribution of amounts in the Certificate Distribution Account in accordance with Section 5.3 hereof;

(e) the Term Trustee shall not be responsible for or in respect of and makes no representation as to the validity or sufficiency of any provision of this Agreement or for the due execution hereof by the Seller or for the form, character, genuineness, sufficiency, value or validity of any of the Trust Estate or for or in respect of the validity or sufficiency of the Certificates (other than the certificate of authentication on the Certificates) and the Term Trustee shall in no event assume or incur any liability, duty or obligation to any Certificateholder, other than as expressly provided for herein and in the Administration Agreement; and

(f) the Term Trustee shall be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by this Agreement, or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation under this Agreement or otherwise or in relation to this Agreement, the Lease or Administration Agreement, at the request, order or direction of any of the Certificateholders, unless such Certificateholders have offered to the Term Trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities that may be incurred by the Term Trustee therein or thereby. The right of the Term Trustee to perform any discretionary act enumerated in this Agreement or the Administration Agreement shall not be construed as a duty, and the Term

Trustee shall not be answerable for other than its negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of any such act.

SECTION 6.5 Action upon Instruction by Certificateholders .

(a) Subject to the terms, conditions and limitations hereof and the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement, the Certificateholders may by written instruction direct the Term Trustee in the management of the Trust. Such direction may be exercised at any time by written instruction of the Certificateholders pursuant to Section 6.5(c) hereof.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Term Trustee shall not be required to take any action hereunder or under the Administration Agreement if the Term Trustee shall have reasonably determined, or shall have been advised by counsel, that such action is likely to result in liability on the part of the Term Trustee or is contrary to the terms hereof or of the Lease or Administration Agreement or is otherwise contrary to law or unduly prejudicial to the interests of the Certificateholders not joining in any such direction.

(c) Whenever the Term Trustee is unable to decide between alternative courses of action permitted or required by the terms of this Agreement or the Lease or Administration Agreement, or is unsure as to the application, intent, interpretation or meaning of any provision of this Agreement or the Lease or Administration Agreement, the Term Trustee shall promptly give notice (in such form as shall be appropriate under the circumstances) to the Certificateholders requesting instruction as to the course of action to be adopted, and, to the extent the Term Trustee acts in good faith in accordance with any such instruction received, the Term Trustee shall not be liable on account of such action to any Person. If the Term Trustee shall not have received appropriate instructions within ten days of such notice (or within such shorter period of time as reasonably may be specified in such notice or may be necessary under the circumstances) it may, but shall be under no duty to, take or refrain from taking such action which is consistent, in its view, with this Agreement or the Lease and the Administration

Agreement, and as it shall deem to be in the best interests of the Certificateholders, and the Term Trustee shall have no liability to any Person for any such action or inaction.

SECTION 6.6 Furnishing of Documents . The Term Trustee shall furnish to the Certificateholders, promptly upon receipt of a written request therefor, duplicates or
5 copies of all reports, notices, requests, demands, certificates, financial statements and any other instruments furnished to the Term Trustee under the Lease or hereunder.

SECTION 6.7 Representations and Warranties of Term Trustee . The Term Trustee hereby represents and warrants to the Seller, for the benefit of the Certificateholders, that:

10 (a) It is a national banking association duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the United States.

(b) It has full power, authority and legal right to execute, deliver and perform this Agreement, and has taken all necessary action to authorize the execution, delivery and performance by it of this Agreement.

15 (c) The execution, delivery and performance by it of this Agreement (i) shall not violate any provision of any law or regulation governing the banking and trust powers of the Term Trustee or any order, writ, judgment or decree of any court, arbitrator or governmental authority applicable to the Term Trustee or any of its assets, (ii) shall not violate any provision of the articles of association or by-laws of the Term Trustee, or (iii) shall not violate any provision
20 of, or constitute, with or without notice or lapse of time, a default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien on any properties included in the Trust Estate pursuant to the provisions of any mortgage, indenture, contract, agreement or other undertaking to which it is a party.

25 (d) The execution, delivery and performance by the Term Trustee of this Agreement shall not require the authorization, consent or approval of, the giving of notice to, the

filing or registration with, or the taking of any other action in respect of, any governmental authority or agency regulating the banking and corporate trust activities of the Term Trustee.

(e) This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the Term Trustee and constitutes the legal, valid and binding agreement of the Term Trustee, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights in general and by general principles of equity, regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law.

SECTION 6.8 Reliance; Advice of Counsel .

(a) The Term Trustee shall incur no liability to anyone in acting upon any signature, instrument, notice, resolution, request, consent, order, certificate, report, opinion, bond or other document or paper believed by it to be genuine and believed by it to be signed by the proper party or parties and need not investigate any fact or matter in any such document. The Term Trustee may accept a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors or other governing body of any corporate party as conclusive evidence that such resolution has been duly adopted by such body and that the same is in full force and effect. As to any fact or matter the method of the determination of which is not specifically prescribed herein, the Term Trustee may for all purposes hereof rely on a certificate, signed by the president or any vice president or by the treasurer or other authorized officers of the relevant party, as to such fact or matter, and such certificate shall constitute full protection to the Term Trustee for any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in reliance thereon.

(b) In the exercise or administration of the trusts hereunder and in the performance of its duties and obligations under this Agreement, the Lease or the Administration Agreement, the Term Trustee: (i) may act directly or through its agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees (including the granting of a power of attorney to officers of The First National Bank of Chicago to execute and deliver any documents related thereto on behalf of the Term Trustee)

pursuant to agreements entered into with any of them, and the Term Trustee shall not be liable for the conduct or misconduct of such agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees if such agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees shall have been selected by the Term Trustee with reasonable care; and (ii) may consult with counsel, accountants and other skilled professionals to be selected with reasonable care and employed by it. The Term Trustee shall not be liable for anything done, suffered or omitted in good faith by it in accordance with the opinion or advice of any such counsel, accountants or other such Persons and not contrary to this Agreement, the Lease or the Administration Agreement.

SECTION 6.9 Term Trustee Shall Not Own Certificates and Notes . The Term Trustee shall not, in its individual or any other capacity, become the owner or pledgee of Certificates, but may otherwise deal with the other parties to this Agreement, the Lease, the Administration Agreement, and the Certificateholders with the same rights it would have were it not Term Trustee hereunder.

SECTION 6.10 Compensation ; Reimbursable Costs . The Term Trustee shall receive as compensation for its services hereunder Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) per year from the Certificate Distribution Account payable in advance in a single annual payment made on September 1 of each year during the term of this Agreement, out of which Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00) shall be paid to the Servicer as the basic Servicing Fee under the Servicing Agreement, and the Term Trustee shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the Certificateholders or the Trust Estate, as the circumstances may require, for all Reimbursable Costs as the Term Trustee may incur in connection with the exercise and performance of its rights and its duties under Article VI, Sections 6.2, (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j) and (k) hereof. Any amounts paid to the Term Trustee pursuant to this Article VI shall be deemed not to be a part of the Trust Estate immediately after such payment. Seller shall indemnify and hold harmless the Term Trustee from and against any loss suffered or cost incurred by the Term Trustee for any Reimbursable Cost for which the Term Trustee does not receive reimbursement

from the Certificateholders, or the Trust Estate, as the circumstances may require, pursuant to the terms of this Agreement ("Unrecovered Costs"), provided the Term Trustee shall have first used all commercially reasonable efforts to recover such Unrecovered Costs from the Certificateholders, or the Trust Estate, as the circumstances may require. Seller shall make payment to the Term Trustee of any Unrecovered Costs in respect of which the Term Trustee is entitled to indemnification pursuant hereto not later than thirty (30) days after receipt of written demand therefor setting forth in reasonable detail the nature and amount of such Unrecovered Costs and the actions taken by the Term Trustee to collect the same from the Certificateholders and the Trust Estate, as the case may be. Upon the making of any payment hereunder by the Seller, the Seller shall be subrogated to all rights and claims of the Term Trustee against the Certificateholders and the Trust Estate in respect of the Unrecovered Costs so paid by the Seller arising under this Agreement or otherwise.

SECTION 6.11 Replacement of Term Trustee.

(a) The Term Trustee may resign at any time and be discharged from the trusts hereby created by giving thirty (30) days' prior written notice thereof to the Certificateholders. The Certificateholders shall appoint a successor Term Trustee meeting the requirements of Section 6.14 by delivering a written instrument, in duplicate, to the resigning Term Trustee and the successor Term Trustee. If no successor Term Trustee shall have been appointed and have accepted appointment within 30 days after the giving of such notice of resignation, the Seller, upon written notice thereof from the resigning Term Trustee, may appoint such successor Term Trustee meeting the requirements of Section 6.14 by delivering a written instruction to such effect to the resigning Term Trustee and the successor Term Trustee within thirty (30) days after receipt of such notice from the resigning Term Trustee. If no successor Term Trustee shall have been appointed and have accepted appointment prior to the expiration of such second thirty (30) day period, the resigning Term Trustee may petition any

court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor Term Trustee. The Certificateholders shall remove the Term Trustee if:

(i) the Term Trustee shall cease to be eligible in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.14 and shall fail to resign after written request therefor by the
5 Certificateholders;

(ii) the Term Trustee shall be adjudged bankrupt or insolvent;

(iii) a receiver or other public officer shall be appointed or take charge or control of the Term Trustee or of its property or affairs for the purpose of rehabilitation, conservation or liquidation; or

10 (iv) the Term Trustee shall otherwise be incapable of acting.

(b) If the Term Trustee resigns or is removed or if a vacancy exists in the office of Term Trustee for any reason the Certificateholders shall promptly appoint a successor Term Trustee by written instrument, in duplicate (one copy of which instrument shall be delivered to the outgoing Term Trustee so removed and one copy to the successor Term
15 Trustee) and shall pay all fees and expenses owed to the outgoing Term Trustee.

(c) Any resignation or removal of the Term Trustee and appointment of a successor Term Trustee pursuant to any of the provisions of this Section 6.11 shall not become effective until a written acceptance of appointment is delivered by the successor Term Trustee to the outgoing Term Trustee and the Certificateholders and all fees and expenses due to the
20 outgoing Term Trustee are paid. Any successor Term Trustee appointed pursuant to this Section 6.11 shall be eligible to act in such capacity in accordance with Section 6.14 and, following compliance with the preceding sentence, shall become fully vested with all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of its predecessor under this Agreement, with like effect as if originally named as Term Trustee.

25 (d) The predecessor Term Trustee shall upon payment of its fees and expenses deliver to the successor Term Trustee all documents and statements and monies held

by it under this Agreement. The Certificateholders and the predecessor Term Trustee shall execute and deliver such instruments and do such other things as may reasonably be required for fully and certainly vesting and confirming in the successor Term Trustee all such rights, powers, duties and obligations.

5 SECTION 6.12 Merger or Consolidation of Term Trustee . Any corporation into

which the Term Trustee may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which the Term Trustee shall be a party, or any corporation succeeding to all or substantially all of the corporate trust business of the Term Trustee, shall be the successor of the Term Trustee hereunder, provided such corporation shall be eligible pursuant to Section 6.14, and without the execution or filing of any instrument or any further act on the part of any of the parties hereto.

10 SECTION 6.13 Appointment of Co-Trustee or Separate Trustee .

15 (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, at any time, for the purpose of meeting any legal requirement of any jurisdiction in which the Trust Estate is located, the Certificateholders and the Term Trustee acting jointly shall have the power and shall execute and deliver all instruments to appoint one or more Persons approved by the Term Trustee to act as co-trustee, jointly with the Term Trustee, or as separate trustee or trustees, of all or any part of the Trust Estate, and to vest in such Person, in such capacity, such title to the Trust Estate, or any part thereof, and, subject to the other provisions of this Section 6.13, such
20 powers, duties, obligations, rights and trusts as the Certificateholders and the Term Trustee may consider necessary or desirable. If the Certificateholders shall not have joined in such appointment within fifteen (15) days after receipt of a request so to do, the Term Trustee alone shall have the power to make such appointment. No co-trustee or separate trustee under this Agreement shall be required to meet the terms of eligibility as a successor trustee pursuant to
25 Section 6.14 and no notice of the appointment of any co-trustee or separate trustee shall be required pursuant to Section 6.11.

(b) Each separate trustee and co-trustee shall, to the extent permitted by law, be appointed and act subject to the following provisions and conditions:

(i) all rights, powers, duties and obligations conferred or imposed upon the Term Trustee shall be conferred upon and exercised or performed by the Term Trustee and such separate trustee or co-trustee jointly (it being understood that such separate trustee or co-trustee is not authorized to act separately without the Term Trustee joining in such act), except to the extent that under any law of any jurisdiction in which any particular act or acts are to be performed, the Term Trustee shall be incompetent or unqualified to perform such act or acts, in which event such rights, powers, duties and obligations (including the holding of title to the Trust Estate or any portion thereof in any such jurisdiction) shall be exercised and performed singly by such separate trustee or co-trustee, but solely at the direction of the Term Trustee;

(ii) no trustee under this Agreement shall be personally liable by reason of any act or omission of any other trustee under this Agreement; and

(iii) the Certificateholders and the Term Trustee acting jointly may at any time accept the resignation of or remove any separate trustee or co-trustee.

(c) Any notice, request or other writing given to the Term Trustee shall be deemed to have been given to each of the then separate trustees and co-trustees, as effectively as if given to each of them. Every instrument appointing any separate trustee or co-trustee shall refer to this Agreement and the conditions of this Article. Each separate trustee and co-trustee, upon its acceptance of the trusts conferred, shall be vested with the estates or property specified in its instrument of appointment, either jointly with the Term Trustee or separately, as may be provided therein, subject to all the provisions of this Agreement, specifically including every provision of this Agreement relating to the conduct of, affecting the liability of, or affording protection to, the Term Trustee. Each such instrument shall be filed with the Term Trustee and a copy thereof given to the Certificateholders.

(d) Any separate trustee or co-trustee may at any time appoint the Term Trustee as its agent or attorney-in-fact with full power and authority, to the extent not prohibited by law, to do any lawful act under or in respect of this Agreement on its behalf and in its name. If any separate trustee or co-trustee shall die, become incapable of acting, resign or be removed, all of its estates, properties, rights, remedies and trusts shall vest in and be exercised by the Term Trustee, to the extent permitted by law, without the appointment of a new or successor trustee.

SECTION 6.14 Eligibility Requirements for Term Trustee . Subject to Section 6.13, the Term Trustee shall at all times be The First National Bank of Chicago, or in the case of a successor Term Trustee: (i) be a bank or other depository institution authorized pursuant to applicable laws to exercise corporate trust powers with respect to the Trust Estate; (ii) have a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000 and be subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authorities; and (iii) have (or have a parent which has) a long-term unsecured debt rating of at least BBB+ by Standard & Poor's Corporation. If such corporation shall publish reports of condition at least annually, pursuant to law or to the requirements of the aforesaid supervising or examining authority, then for the purpose of this Section 6.14, the combined capital and surplus of such corporation shall be deemed to be its combined capital and surplus as set forth in its most recent report of condition so published. If at any time the Term Trustee shall cease to be eligible in accordance with the provisions of this Section 6.14, the Term Trustee shall resign immediately in the manner and with the effect specified in Section 6.11.

SECTION 6.15 Replacement of Servicer . If an "Event of Termination" shall occur under the Servicing Agreement, the Term Trustee shall immediately notify the Certificateholders thereof. Certificateholders having not less than a majority of the Voting Interests shall be entitled to waive such Event of Termination upon written direction to the Term Trustee. In the absence of such written direction, the Term Trustee or Certificateholders having

not less than a majority of the Voting Interests may terminate the Servicing Agreement. In such event, the Term Trustee shall succeed to the rights and responsibilities of the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement. Thereafter, the Term Trustee shall be entitled to the fees payable to the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement. The Term Trustee may appoint an Eligible Servicer to act as a successor Servicer in place of the terminated Servicer under the Servicing Agreement provided that in no event shall the fees payable to such successor Servicer exceed those payable to the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement unless approved in writing by Certificateholders having not less than a majority of the Voting Interests.

ARTICLE VII

TERMINATION OF TRUST AGREEMENT

SECTION 7.1 Termination of Trust Agreement .

(a) This Agreement (other than Section 6.10) and the Trust shall terminate and be of no further force or effect on the final distribution by the Term Trustee of all monies or other property or proceeds of the Trust Estate in accordance with the terms hereof following the occurrence of a Termination Event, or at the time provided in Section 7.2. The bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, death or incapacity of any Certificateholder, shall not (x) operate to terminate this Agreement or the Trust, nor (y) entitle such Certificateholder's legal representatives or heirs to claim an accounting or to take any action or proceeding in any court for a partition or winding up of all or any part of the Trust or the Trust Estate nor (z) otherwise affect the rights, obligations and liabilities of the parties hereto.

(b) Neither the Seller nor any Certificateholder shall be entitled to revoke or terminate the Trust.

(c) Notice of any termination of the Trust, specifying the Distribution Date upon which the Certificateholders shall surrender their Certificates to the Term Trustee for final distribution and cancellation,(the "Final Distribution Date"), shall be given by the Term Trustee by letter to Certificateholders mailed within thirty (30) days following the occurrence of a

Termination Event (a "Termination Notice"), stating: (i) the Final Distribution Date at which time final payment of the Certificates shall be made upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates at the office of the Term Trustee therein designated; (ii) the amount (if then known) of any such final payment; and (iii) that payments will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates at the office of the Term Trustee therein specified. Upon presentation and surrender of the Certificates, the Term Trustee shall cause to be distributed to Certificateholders amounts distributable on such Distribution Date pursuant to Section 5.3. The Final Distribution Date shall be not later than: (i) in the event of a Total Condemnation, thirty (30) days following receipt by the Term Trustee of the Net Compensation payable in connection therewith; (ii) in the case of a sale of the Trust Estate pursuant to Section 7.2, thirty (30) days following receipt by the Term Trustee of the proceeds from such sale; and (iii) the event of the occurrence of the Termination Date, not later than thirty (30) days following the Termination Date. If, on the Final Distribution Date, any restoration or repair of the Real Property undertaken pursuant to Sections 6.2(f) or (i) shall not have been completed, then the Term Trustee shall cause the entire balance of funds, if any, then contained in the Casualty Account to be paid to the Remainder Trustee. If, on the Final Distribution Date, any payments required to be made to the Tenant pursuant to Section 6.2(k) on account of a Partial Condemnation shall not have been made, the Term Trustee shall cause the entire balance of funds, if any, then contained in the Condemnation Account to be paid to the Remainder Trustee.

d) If all of the Certificateholders shall not surrender their Certificates for cancellation within six months after the date specified in the Termination Notice, the Term Trustee shall give a second written notice to the remaining Certificateholders to surrender their Certificates for cancellation and receive the final distribution with respect thereto. If within one year after the second notice all the Certificates shall not have been surrendered for cancellation, the Term Trustee may take appropriate steps, or may appoint an agent to take appropriate steps, to contact the remaining Certificateholders concerning surrender of their Certificates, and

the cost thereof shall be paid out of the funds and other assets that shall remain subject to this Agreement. Subject to applicable laws with respect to escheat of funds, any funds remaining in the Trust after exhaustion of such remedies in the preceding sentence shall be deemed property of the Seller and distributed by the Term Trustee to the Seller, and the Term Trustee shall have
5 no further liability to the Certificateholders with respect thereto.

SECTION 7.2 Termination Pursuant to Section 6.2 . If a Termination Event shall occur pursuant to Section 6.2, the Term Trustee shall give a Termination Notice with respect thereto to the Certificateholders and to the parties to whom such notice is required pursuant to the Administration Agreement and the Term Trustee shall thereafter sell the assets of the Trust
10 Estate at an open outcry auction held in a commercially reasonable manner and on commercially reasonable terms on a date not earlier than thirty (30) days and not later than ninety (90) days after such Termination Notice has been given by the Term Trustee all as more particularly set forth herein. Such Termination Notice shall specify the time, place and terms of such auction. The Term Trustee shall consult with the Servicer regarding the Auctioneer to be engaged by the Term Trustee and the terms and conditions of the auction to be conducted thereby. The Servicer shall make a written recommendation to the Term Trustee regarding the identity of the Auctioneer to be selected and the terms on which the auction shall be conducted; provided, however, that in all events, the Auctioneer shall conduct any auction held pursuant
15 hereto: (i) at the Corporate Trust Office; (ii) on an open outcry basis with no reserve price or minimum bid; (iii) only after publication of the time and place for such auction in a manner and with such publications as shall then be required to satisfy the requirements of the Uniform Commercial Code, or any successor legislation, as then in effect in the jurisdiction in which such auction shall be held, with respect to sales of collateral thereunder; (iv) pursuant to bidding rules that shall specify the form of purchase and sale agreement to be entered into between the Term
20 Trustee and the successful bidder at the auction, which agreement shall be in the form recommended by the Servicer and counsel engaged by the Trustee in connection with such

10 auction; and (v) substantially in accordance with the rules and procedures recommended by the
15 Servicer and counsel engaged by the Trustee in connection with such auction. The Term
Trustee shall be entitled to rely on such recommendations for all purposes of this Agreement.
Certificateholders and any Person controlling or controlled by, owning, owned by or under
5 common ownership with any Certificateholder, shall not be entitled to participate in such
auction. The proceeds of any such sale, disposition or liquidation of the assets of the Trust shall
be applied first to any outstanding Reimbursable Costs, second to any outstanding fees due to
the Term Trustee in connection with this Agreement and the balance shall constitute Collections
and shall be deposited into the Certificate Distribution Account for distribution in accordance
10 with the terms hereof.

15 SECTION 7.3 Distribution of Remainder Proceeds . If there shall occur a Total
Condemnation, the Term Trustee shall, in connection with the winding-up of the Trust, distribute
the Net Compensation as follows: (i) first, to the Certificateholders, the applicable Prepayment
Amount as determined pursuant to Appendix B (or the amount of the Net Compensation if the
Net Compensation is less than the applicable Prepayment Amount); and (ii) second, to the
Remainder Trustee, the Remainder Proceeds.

20 SECTION 7.4 Failure of Auction . If, for any cause beyond the reasonable
control of the Term Trustee, the Qualified Real Estate Consultant or the Auctioneer, the auction
required pursuant to Section 7.2 hereof shall fail to produce any bidders, then the Term Trustee
shall, within thirty (30) days after the date on which such auction is held, cause to be transferred
to the Remainder Trustee all of the right, title and interest of the Term Trustee in and to the
Trust Estate by such bills of sale, assignments, deeds or other instruments of conveyance as
shall be reasonably necessary therefor, all without warranties or covenants of any nature
whatsoever, without payment of any additional consideration of any nature whatsoever.

25 SECTION 7.5 Default by Purchaser . If the purchaser of the Trust Estate at any
auction held pursuant to Section 7.2 shall default in the performance of its obligations under the

purchase and sale agreement entered into in connection therewith in the manner and time required thereby, and such default shall give rise to a right to terminate such purchase and sale agreement on the part of the Term Trustee, the Term Trustee is hereby irrevocably authorized and directed to terminate such agreement in accordance with its terms and to conduct another
5 auction of the Trust Estate in the manner set forth in Section 7.2. If the purchaser at any such subsequent auction shall likewise fail to perform its obligations to purchase the Trust Estate and such failure shall give rise to a right to terminate the purchase and sale agreement entered into in connection therewith, then the Term Trustee shall terminate such agreement in accordance with its terms and proceed in the manner set forth in Section 7.4.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 8.1 Amendments .

This Agreement may be amended by the Term Trustee with the consent of the holders of 51% or more of the Voting Interests, to (i) cure any ambiguity, (ii) correct or supplement any provision in this Agreement that may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision in this Agreement, and (iii) evidence and provide for the acceptance of the appointment of a successor trustee with respect to the Trust Estate and add to or change any provisions as shall be necessary to facilitate the administration of the trusts hereunder by more than one trustee pursuant to Article VI. Any such amendment shall be narrowly construed so as to give maximum effect to each and every other provision of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Appendix B may be amended only with the written consent of the holders of 100% of the Voting Interests. Except as expressly otherwise provided herein, this Trust Agreement may not be amended.

SECTION 8.2 Form of Amendments .

(a) Promptly after the execution of any amendment, supplement or consent pursuant to Section 8.1, the Term Trustee shall furnish written notification of the substance of such amendment or consent to each Certificateholder.

(b) It shall not be necessary for the consent of Certificateholders, pursuant to Section 8.2, to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment or consent, but it shall be sufficient if such consent shall approve the substance thereof. The manner of obtaining such consents (and any other consents of Certificateholders provided for in this Agreement) and of evidencing the authorization of the execution thereof by Certificateholders shall be subject to such reasonable requirements as the Term Trustee may prescribe.

(c) Prior to the execution of any amendment to this Agreement or the Certificate of Trust, the Term Trustee shall be entitled to receive and rely upon an Opinion of Counsel stating that the execution of such amendment is authorized or permitted by this Agreement. The Term Trustee may, but shall not be obligated to, enter into any such

amendment which affects the Term Trustee's own rights, duties or immunities under this Agreement or otherwise.

ARTICLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS

5 SECTION 9.1 No Legal Title to Trust Estate. The Certificateholders shall not have legal title to any part of the Trust Estate. The Certificateholders shall be entitled to receive distributions with respect to their undivided ownership interest therein only in accordance with Articles V and VII hereof. No transfer, by operation of law or otherwise, of any right, title, and interest of the Certificateholders to and in their ownership interest in the Trust Estate shall
10 operate to terminate this Agreement or the trusts hereunder or entitle any transferee to an accounting or to the transfer to it of legal title to any part of the Trust Estate.

15 SECTION 9.2 Limitations on Rights of Others . Except for Section 2.7 and Section 9.1 hereof, and except as expressly provided in the Administration Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement are solely for the benefit of the Term Trustee, the Seller and the Certificateholders and nothing in this Agreement, whether express or implied, shall be construed to give to any other Person any legal or equitable right, remedy or claim in the Trust Estate or under or in respect of this Agreement or any covenants, conditions or provisions contained
20 herein.

25 SECTION 9.3 Derivative Actions. Any provision contained herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the right, if any, of any Certificateholder to bring a derivative action in the right of the Trust is hereby made expressly subject to the following limitations and requirements:

 (a) such Certificateholder must meet all requirements set forth in applicable law; and

(b) no Certificateholder may bring a derivative action in the right of the Trust without the prior written consent of Certificateholders owning, in the aggregate, a beneficial interest in Certificates representing 50% of the Certificate Balance.

SECTION 9.4 Notices .

5 (a) All demands, notices and communications upon or to the Seller, the Term Trustee or the Certificateholders under this Agreement shall be in writing, personally delivered, sent by electronic facsimile (with hard copy to follow via first class mail) or mailed by certified mail-return receipt requested, and shall be deemed to have been duly given upon receipt:

10 If to Seller: Scribcor, Inc.,
400 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611
Attention: Richard M. Ross
(Facsimile No. (312) 923-8023)

15 If to the Trust or the Term Trustee, to the Term Trustee at its Corporate Trust
Office:

20 The First National Bank of Chicago
One First National Plaza, Suite 0126
Chicago, Illinois 60670-0126
Attention: Corporate Trust Department
Trust No. 19-203062
(Facsimile No. 312/407-1708)

With respect to any Certificateholder, at the address of such Certificateholder shown in the Certificate Register,

If to: Standard & Poor's Corporation
Commercial Mortgage Surveillance Group
25 Broadway
New York, New York 10004-1064

5 If to Servicer: Scribcor, Inc.
400 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611
Attention: Richard M. Ross
(Facsimile No. (312) 923-8023)

10 or at such other address as shall be designated by such Person in a written notice to the other parties to this Agreement.

(b) Any notice required or permitted to be given to a Certificateholder shall be given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, at the address of such Holder as shown in the Certificate Register. Any notice so mailed within the time prescribed in this Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Certificateholder receives such notice.

SECTION 9.5 Severability . If any one or more of the covenants, agreements, provisions or terms of this Agreement shall be for any reason whatsoever held invalid, then such covenants, agreements, provisions or terms shall be deemed severable from the remaining covenants, agreements, provisions or terms of this Agreement and shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of the other provisions of this Agreement or of the Certificates or the rights of the holders thereof.

SECTION 9.6 Counterparts . This Agreement may be executed by the parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be an original, but all such counterparts shall together constitute one and the same instrument.

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SECTION 9.7 Successors and Assigns . All covenants and agreements contained herein shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the Seller, the Term Trustee and each Certificateholder and their respective successors and permitted assigns, all as herein provided. Any request, notice, direction, consent, waiver or other instrument or action by a Certificateholder shall bind the successors and assigns of such Certificateholder.

SECTION 9.8 No Recourse . Each Certificateholder by accepting a Certificate acknowledges that such Certificateholder's Certificates represent beneficial interests in the Trust only and do not represent interests in or obligations of the Tenant, the Term Trustee, or any Affiliate thereof and no recourse may be had against such parties or their assets, except as may be expressly set forth or contemplated in this Agreement or the Certificates.

SECTION 9.9 Headings . The headings of the various Articles and Sections herein are for convenience of reference only and shall not define or limit any of the terms or provisions hereof.

SECTION 9.10 Governing Law . THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ITS CONFLICT OF LAW PROVISIONS, AND THE OBLIGATIONS, RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF THE PARTIES HEREUNDER SHALL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUCH LAWS.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Trust Agreement to be duly executed by their respective officers hereunto duly authorized, as of the day and year first above written.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, not in its individual
capacity, but solely as Term Trustee as aforesaid

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By: _____

SCRIBCOR, INC., an Illinois corporation

By: _____

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, not in its individual
capacity, but solely as Term Trustee as aforesaid

[illegible]